M PIANO FORTES,
EED BY HALLETT, DAVIS & CO
WASHINGTON STREET.
ove of the Report of the Committee on
of Instruments of the late Institutions'
Boston, September, 1847. The Com-
ave to
. Davis & Co. One seven-octave Pi-
ment possesses great purity and even-
touch, and pleasing resonance through-
may be called a first-class instrument,
redit to its manufacturer, large or
Silver Medal.
d Meyer, Philadelphia.
Silver Medal.
Chickering, Boston. Three Pianos of
seven octaves. To these, the Commit-
premiums as in No. 4th.
Silver Medal.
OCTAVE PIANOS.
Piano of our manufacture, the Com-
DIPLOMA, the highest premium for
HAVE PIANO on exhibition, and the
ewed a premium.
wited to examine our NEW CURVED
with the English and French actions,
its improvements.
warranted to give perfect satisfaction
dded to the purchasers
PECIAL NOTICE.
and purchasers will take notice that
are at
WASHINGTON STREET,
street, and near the Boylston Market.
KE NOTICE!
the Merchants of the Season thus
, and the fact that we
MOUS STOCK OF
WINTER GARMENTS,
up at my Depot for the Present
season,
ounced that the Assortment of
TLEMENS' AND
S' CLOTHING!
OAK HALL,
MEDIATELY CLOSED UP.
mbraces the largest assortment in the
it will be offered at
LY REDUCED PRICES.
SALES ROOMS are now open.
ARTICLE WILL BE
m from 25 to 30 per cent.
ust be positively sold forthwith
Feb. 1.
IMPROVEMENT IN
RREOTYPING.
JOHN A. WHIPPLE,
No. 96 Washington street,
BOSTON,
dded to his extensive establishment a
Steam Engine, for executing the
parts—the first and only appli-
in this power gives a more perfect, rapid
and positive polish to his plates on
large plates for groups and family
and enables him to make a great
reduction on portraits which have been
nounced as perfect.
The highest premiums for the art at
Fair. The best judges say his family
which exhibited on Friday of the last in-
that he is very much prefer to have
themselves.
and single specimens to his extensive
Judges and Council, elected in
time. Judges of the Massachusetts
to wit: as Major Clark and
of Roxbury; Hon. Daniel Webster;
with many other distinguished per-
taken back with a clear sky. Adam's
unexceptionable. Current satisfaction
time while the sunshine is life.
Jan.
ent and Seed Warehouse!
SALE AND RETAIL.
made some new and valuable im-
our Centre Draft Plough, adapting
deep ploughing, we are now pre-
numerous patrons and the public with
ent of Grass-seed, Vegetable, Horse,
Double Mouldboard, and Right and Left
and Subsoil Ploughs, Harrows, Cul-
Hay Cutter, Seed Sowers, Corn
Sugar Mills, Gt wheels, Yokes,
and Manure Forks, Hoes and Hand
Shovels, Hoes, &c. &c. Also
and Flower Seeds, Trees, Plants,
DAVID PROUTY & CO.,
20 and 21 North Market street,
Boston.
LEGANT SPRING GOODS,
E ATTENTION OF THE LADIES
PECIALLY INVITED.
HILDS have just received direct
and the late NEW YORK AUC-
ing Stock of
ABLE DRESS GOODS,
ing at the
ANDARD BOSTON PRICES.
upon examination that Ladies will
Stock of Goods superior to any
offered.
Thin Dress Goods
in Style, Quality or Price.
many mention, Embroidered Muslins,
Patterns Figured Bareges, New
Printed Embroidered Muslins, Plain
and Striped Lawns, &c., &c. &c.
BLACK LUSTRE SILKS,
a Widths for Visites and Dresses,
Rich Silks at 87½ cents, worth 100
per cent. being 12½ per yard
Silver Medal.
per cent. being 12½ per yard
or better can be purchased elsewhere.
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THE RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1848.

Independence Day.

It was in accordance with the will of God, that the great national deliverances of the Hebrews should be commemorated by annual festive celebrations. And there must be such a thing as a christian manner of expressing national gratitude for the like blessings. Well may we attempt to practice it: for of us it may be said, as it was in their time, of the Israelites, "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

In respect to the observance of the "Glorious Fourth," there has been a wonderful improvement, since the times when Alcohol, "that anarch old," and "Lord of misrule," was "president of the day." He alone then "stood with erected front, defying heaven," and like some of our modern demagogues and community-s., proved himself a great "leveller," by levelling the masses downward. But of late years there has been a larger muster of the friends of Temperance, aided by a strong intersection of the former vassals of Alcohol, who have risen up in righteous rebellion against his oppressive policy. These numerous bands, still further strengthened by the friends of Sabbath schools, have effected an extensive change in the manner of celebrating the nation's birth-day. So that, if any one shall not keep it in good style, as compared with the illiterate, unchaste, and cowardly of former years, it must be very much his own fault. None but the virtuous can really observe it.

"He that is fearful when the truth strikes fire,
Not all are shots he hears."

As for ourselves, we shall not feel satisfied, till we see the return of the day remembered in a manner more strictly religious. A christian people, so deeply indebted as we are to the God of our fathers for social and political mercies, ought to feel that some other acknowledgment is due to heaven, than noise and merriment, and the blaze of powder and fireworks. The anthems of praise and the fervors of devotion should attest a general and public sense of the divine goodness to a favored land. It is evident that our liberties as a people are becoming more and more valuable to us and to our children. The influence of our example and of our political sentiments is fast spreading over the world; and in every where fruitful of revolution and reform. Hence the illustrious day from which the first practical specimens of self-government is dated, is becoming a season of wider and more vital interest. It calls upon the christian patriot to "rejoice with trembling," in view of the inscrutable responsibility of the results proposed to be tried to the world. We are persuaded, that, unless the disasters and divine judgments consequent on national sin, shall yet clothe the day in sackcloth and mourning, religion will ultimately retain it as her own. Confession and prayer, blending with thanksgivings, will sanctify the day as a season of sacred joy; and will make it a bond of union, and pledge of perseverance, to our free States.

Unitarians and Universalism.

A communication from "A Unitarian," published by us some weeks since, has had the effect of drawing out considerable feeling on the subject of the general belief of Unitarians as to the duration of future punishment. Our correspondent has since addressed another letter of inquiry to the Christian Register; and we regret to see his again treated by the editor of that paper with unnecessary and ungentlemanly harshness. His questions were very properly expressed, and related to a subject on which it was both natural and commendable that he should desire information; and he was entitled to a definite and courteous reply.

As to the information requested, the editor of the Register seemed at first to like what we called non-committal ground. He maintained that the great body of Unitarians held, that this is a subject on which the Bible is silent. Nothing is revealed, and as nothing is believed. However the partialities of current punishment was pretty clearly intimated. Latterly, however, the Register has a somewhat more orthodox sound. It had claimed the Christian denomination as being thoroughly Unitarian. But the organ of the Christ transforms our self-styled innocuous Universalism, declaring that the Bible so plainly and unequivocally asserts the eternity of the sufferings of the impenitent, as it does the eternity of the happiness of the righteous. These sentiments of the Christian, the Register quotes with what looks like silent approbation. It also quotes freely from Dr. Channing, whose first celebrated writer speaks on this solemn subject in soothing but a Universalist tone. In view of these things, the distressed editor of the Trumpet, who would gladly claim the countenance of the Unitarian body in any mode or form of Universalism, gives up the Register and its supporters, and speaks of them as having declared enemies of the doctrine of the salvation of all mankind.

If it shall appear, at last, that the greater part of the Unitarians are sound and sincere in their belief of so vital an important article of scriptural faith, it will affect great satisfaction to the evangelical community. A decided conviction of the eternity of future punishment inspires and involves such a sense of evil of sin, and of the need of salvation, and the mercy of God in Christ, as must tend powerfully to awaken an earnest and serious piety.

Imputation.

"The Presbyterian of the West," in view of the great philological argument of Professor Stuart, opposing that the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, and that of Christ's righteousness to the believer, is not taught in the Bible—takes up a contention—that such things should be taught at Andover, which is like to be no better than New Haven; that, with opposition, all the fundamental doctrines of the gospel may be given up, and our churches fall into Sabellianism and Unitarianism. If it were not known that the Presbyterian have had, for more than a hundred years, a stereotype theology for their church, enshrined in their confession,—made a pope in fact of their creed, and made it heresy to call in question their technology, and thus placed themselves, as a religious order, beyond all improvement, substituting an implicit for a rational faith, it might be worth while to read the attack and endeavour to relieve their minds from these imaginary fears, and even reproduce the Bible as evidence against this their favorite creed. But this "Confession" has settled everything. With them President Edwards is no authority, and his arguments are not to be regarded, much less those of Dr. Emmons and Professor Stuart. We may as well hold an argument with a Catholic. What is it but to labor to make a heretic? It is not to be listened to. No philological demonstration of any one to a man "united up to a creed." With this writer, justification, or the pardoning mercy of God, is the same thing with the regeneration of Christ, or his obedience to the law; and the doctrine who shows demonstrably the falsity of his views, is a heretic, and may rest on the elements. And he makes this obedience of Christ the obedience of the believer, by transfer or imputation. But, says Edwards, "How can the good conduct of one person be the good conduct of another, and if not, how can God, who is omniscient, and cannot mistake, reckon, judge, or think it to be the good conduct of that other?" So, says this writer, "the penalty of the law, or the legal consequences of Adam's sin, are inflicted upon his posterity." They must, therefore, have eaten the forbidden fruit, or God charges them with the guilt of Adam's sin, although a great proportion of his posterity never so much as heard there was such a person as Adam, or such a law as the law of Paradise. By imputation, Adam's sin becomes their sin. Edwards says, "When the justice of this is demanded, it is said the constitution which God has established makes it just." To this he replies, "in the same way it may be proved to be just to damn a man without any sin, personal or imputed. We need only resolve it into a sovereign constitution of God," and then the question—"Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"—need not be answered.

But implicit faith can swallow any kind of absurdity, and the incredibility of a proposition presents no kind of difficulty. The object of the greatest human production was "to reach the height of this great argument, and vindicate the ways of God to man." But this writer is alarmed, and endeavors to show where, that any attempt of this sort should be made, which, if successful, might turn us all into Sabellians and Unitarians; and he exhibits a kind of Gorgon's head, the "confession," which is to turn every honest inquirer into a stone. Such was not the spirit of the Reformers or Puritans, nor was it the spirit of the pastor of the Leyden—Plymouth Church, nor is such the spirit of the New England christians and divines of the present day. The spirit of the pastoral charge of John Robinson is the spirit of progress, of piety and charity. "He lamented the condition of the reformed churches, who were come to a period in religion, and would go no further than the instruments of their reformation. The Lutherans and the Calvinists stick where the Reformers left them; a misery much to be lamented; for though they were precious shining lights in their time, yet God had not revealed his whole will to them; and were they living, they would be as ready and willing to receive further light, as that they had received: that they covenant bound them to receive whatever light or truth should be made known to them from the written Word, be it was not possible that the christian world should come to any sort of such thick darkness, and the full perfection of human knowledge break forth at once."

Quere: Does President Edwards has improved upon the views of the Reformers on this subject? "Adam was so constituted our federal head, that, in consequence of his sin, we all sin, yet we are condemned for our personal sin merely, and not for Adam's, as though we were imediately guilty of his individual transgression. To impute the righteousness of Christ, is to justify on account of his righteousness: not for his sake, but its beneficial consequences are conferred upon the believer. So the baneful consequences of Adam's sin come upon his posterity." The subject is still made clearer by Dr. Emmons and Professor Stuart. But, says this writer, "the legal consequences, the penalty, come upon us." Far other wise. We were never under the law of Paradise, and never incurred its penalty. He says, "We are treated as if we had done what Adam did"—treated by God as if we had eaten the forbidden fruit! Then we received our existence under a sentence of death, temporal, spiritual and eternal, pronounced upon us by our Creator before we became moral agents.

But the implicit faith can work wonders; can feel itself guilty of Adam's sin—"not a whole tree"—can lay hold of the obedience and goodness of our Savior, "active as well as passive"—and think and believe it to be its own. "The incredibility and even impossibility of a camel to go through an eye of a needle, is no impediment to it. It will feel itself condemned for not performing supposed obligations which it knows and feels it impossible to perform; and in the face of the Bible, which declares that our Savior "tasted death for every man," it holds that "Christ died for the elect only," and even that we are passive, and not active in regeneration. It need go but one step further—"the consecrated wafer is the body of Christ." Luther so believed, and why is not we of the day who regard him as the greatest of the Reformers?

The "Presbyterian" may spare its sights and lamentations over the heresies of Andover and New England. If he is content with his stereotyped confession—very well. He may shut his doors against all discussion and hold up the confession in terror against reformers. The faith of New England is an intelligent, a rational, a Bible faith, and not a faith made by man for man. It is "reasons out of the Scriptures," as Paul did. It finds itself improved by the researches and reasoning of her Edwardses, Emmons, Stuart and her host of eminent divines, and has not yet reached the "ne plus ultra" of its inquiries after truth. It esteems her theological science to be great lowerings and it hopes much from the fidelity, piety, talents and learning of the professors. It is even now manifest that the Presbyterian creed stand before the improvements and advances which her sons have made: the late action in their body was substantially caused by this strenuous adherence to the strongly, heroic and dogmatic. The spirit of the age, the country, and of religion itself demands a reason for the faith which is professed, and which others are called upon to embrace. Even Rationalism is failing in its long exercise in imposing implicit faith. While the eyes of religion can let itself look inward there may be some success but no longer. LAICUS.

Note.—In most of the heretical misrepresentations of Adam's sin unreasonably emphasize the guiltiness rather than the sad consequences of the fall. Probably it could not well be otherwise. This question is intimately connected with that concerning the nature and origin of sin itself, and upon which many volumes have been written by able men, and controversy which as yet no definite answer agrees. At present I shall say no more.

We do not know that a system in which some church is intelligent enough, having free will and moral agency enough exist without the possibility of sin. Probably it could not. still, if it could not, it might be for the glory of God and the best good of the universe, that there should be sinful moral beings. It has long been assumed of the moral not to be conceivable, or within human power, to make free will, or by limiting the exercise of unconditionally to keep it from the exercise for moral evils, are we able as yet to see how to the evil which we might produce, to any known advantage which are known to be natural and indirectly? We know it was produced in evil, and to the injury of holy moral and spiritual beings, and that God permitted it for the purpose of bringing out of it the greatest possible good. Whether this be the best possible system, and the best example and with limitations coming into eternity. With these brief remarks we leave the subject of Adam's sin, and the consequences of it, which a branch of the study of Paradise may bring perhaps further before us. [Ed. Rec.

Christ's Prayerfulness.

Surely he was a man of prayer. Better than any other man, he knew what it was to commune with God. In the hour of need, of sorrow, of more need, he knew whither to look for aid and relief. What a record we have of his often going to pray—of his being alone with his God. How often a day all to tell, was answered by a night of prayer. We might indeed sum up the record of his life, in the brief assurance, "he lay he labored, and by night he prayed." Night is the time for rest, but often there it brought no rest for him. When others slept, alone, no gentle slumbers came over him, to refresh his spirit, for he was wont to retire and avoid alone, and yet not alone, those still dark hours. Oh, how many a secluded vale, or secret hilly mountain side was hallowed by his devotions. There he knelt, and wept, and prayed. There rose his voice on the cold night air, in agonizing supplication to his Father. Listen, as he enters Gethsemane, the garden of sorrow and anguish. "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless: not as I will but as thou wilt." And again. "Oh my Father, if this cup may not pass from me, except I drink it, thy will be done." Read also the repeated assurances which he gave his disciples, that he had prayed, and would still pray for them. Yes, he prayed as never man prayed.

Professed disciples of this praying Savior, if we are real disciples, we, too, pray, and we love to pray. If we do not pray, how can we indulge the hope of being true christians? We shall also love to know that others pray, and wherever we hear the breathings of a sincere prayer, however low and humble, we shall love to listen, and join in the supplication. Oh let us pray on, through this earthly pilgrimage, and then our prayers shall be exchanged for days of praise. AVON.

Convention at Buffalo, N. Y.

The convention of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers, who have during the several past years met at the West, assembled at Buffalo, June 13. It was not so numerously attended as in former years.

One topic discussed was embraced in the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the convention approve and recommend to the churches generally that immediate and zealous efforts be made by each to establish, within its bounds, one or more Primary schools, under the care of the same, in which to carry the ordinary branches of secular learning shall be taught, but pastoral influences shall be employed for instructing in the great truths and duties of our holy religion.

Sabbath Resolutions.—The following resolutions were passed relative to the sanctification of the Sabbath:—

1. *Resolved*, That we gratefully recognize the of goodness of God in the appointment and preservation of the Sabbath, and in the rich blessings which, through the keeping of it holy, he has bestowed upon the children of men.

2. *Resolved*, That as but six days in a week have been made or given to men for secular business, they have no right to take any more, except so far as necessary works of mercy and the necessities are duties of the Sabbath may require; and if they take more, they take what is not theirs, which is of course to be denied.

3. *Resolved*, That we recognize with great pleasure the increasing conviction, which is manifested in various parts of our country, of the utility as well as the duty of keeping the Sabbath day holy; and would earnestly entreat all to give to its observance the influence of their example.

4. *Resolved*, That the influence which many editors of secular as well as religious papers are exerting in favor of keeping of the Sabbath, while it increases the influence of their publications, is adapted to promote the welfare of the people.

5. *Resolved*, That as the running of stage coaches, steamboats, rail cars, and other vehicles of public conveyance, on the Sabbath, is a violation of the will of God, and injurious to the interests of the people, all friends of humanity are urged by regard to God and to the welfare of their fellow-men, not to give to these violations the sanction of their example.

6. *Resolved*, That as the spread of information on the subject of the Sabbath is one of the most efficacious means of promoting its due observance, we highly approve of the efforts, for this purpose, of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, and recommend that a copy of the Manual, prepared by their Secretary, be put into every family, as far as practicable, throughout the year 1848 inclusive.

7. *Resolved*, That we learn with great pleasure, that what has been done by the friends of the Sabbath will put a copy of the Manual into more than three hundred thousand families, and hope that a copy of it may be put into every family that is disposed to receive it throughout the United States.

The meeting was of deep interest and calculated to promote the personal holiness of its members. The correspondent of the New York Evangelist says:—"There was evidently a communion of spirit among the members with one another and with Christ, the influence of which will not soon be forgotten. The considerations, the motives, weighty and solemn, which were suggested and dwelt upon and enforced by the different speakers, were well suited to deepen the tone of piety and increase ministerial fidelity. In this mingling of ministerial hearts and sympathies, coldness were kindled, warm and quiking, which we trust will not soon subside."

The Sabbath and Railroads.

It is an old saying that "corporations have no souls." This has arisen from the fact that when they act in masses, they do not feel their personal responsibility. The individual is not in the crowd. But God at the day of judgment will hold every individual responsible for his own words and deeds. Some corporations are beginning to feel that such conduct is responsible for the acts of the body. The railroad corporations between Albany and Buffalo, N. Y., have felt the binding force of the fourth commandment, and have discontinued the running of the cars on the Sabbath. The Syracuse Recorder says:—

"We are at length to have quiet Sabbaths—so far as the passage of the cars is concerned—the chief conveyance to desecrate people on the line of the railroads. Where the credit of this communication is due we know not. We presume that the Passenger Railway has had as much agency in it as that of any individual, as we have observed a progressive discontinuance of Sunday mail routes by his order, as we suppose. The most reason we have heard given for the continuance of Sunday trains from Albany to Buffalo, has been the necessity of them to carry the mail. This is now disposed with, and the several companies have promptly discontinued their trains. In the case of the religious community we think these, though there is no reason to suppose they have made the least sacrifice to do it. It has long been settled that Sunday trains did not pay expenses, and even if they were profitable, a single thought is sufficient to convince any one that it would be more we to do the week's work in six days than in seven; since the one is found, from the nature of the case, to supplicate the travel. We therefore congratulate the stockholders on the advantage they are likely to experience in proving a course so grateful to the religious people."

Plenary Inspiration of the Bible.

In the month of May last, Mr. J. P. Lesly, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia was deprived of his license, after a long examination, on the ground of unsoundness in his faith in regard to the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures. This gentleman, had at the time a commission call, which he had accepted, from the evangelical Church in Mobile. At the last meeting of the Suffolk North Association, he presented himself as a candidate for licensure. Seven or eight hours were spent in the examination of the documents belonging to the case, and of the views of the candidate as to the important matter of inspiration. After this most thorough preliminary investigation, the Association voted unanimously not to proceed to the regular examination for licensure. This action was based entirely upon the views of the case, the previous judgment of the highly respectable Presbytery at Philadelphia not being brought under consideration in this preliminary stage of the proceedings. We rejoice in the stand taken by the Association on the ground here. They have given their deliberate judgment, that no personal convictions, and no personal connections of his or any other respects, can compromise for any licensure of sentiment as to the rule and inspiration of faith, the holy Word of God. Licensure now must be a bar to any further investigation, as to the fitness of a candidate for license to preach the gospel. For how can there be a trial of the sentiments of a man, who does not fully acknowledge the standard by which they must be tested? It is but justice to Mr. Lesly to say, that the whole Association were unanimously impressed in his favor by the ability and the christian spirit which he manifested throughout. It is also due to him to say, that nothing can be more absurd than to charge him, as some have done, with being a Genuine Rationalist. So far as appeared in his preliminary examination, he is except on the point of the inspiration of the sacred writers, only too orthodox, if such a thing can be, according to the estimation of most people in New England. The German Rationalists would stare some at a man who staunchly maintains the doctrines of predestination, election, expiation, literal imputation of sin, and of right-eousness, limited atonement, and effectual calling! Feeling strongly as we do for this gentleman, and for his friends in the lonely village of Milton, we yet feel a deep satisfaction at the decision of the Suffolk North Association, in the midst of a community like this; where so much is attempted to undermine the authority of the Bible, and to subject that to the illusory light of nature, to the exposure of human reason, and to the arrogant dictates of philosophy and science "falsely so called." Though Coleridge was not without considerable sun in this very matter, it gives us pleasure, as humble admirers of that man of wonderful genius and learning, to quote the following admirable passage from his "Literary Remains:" "I can truly affirm of myself, that my studies have been profitable and availing to me, only so far as I have endeavored to use all my other knowledge as a glass, enabling me to receive more light in a wider field of vision from the Word of God."

Ch. Observatory.

Parochial Schools.

It will be perceived by one of the resolutions adopted by the convention at Buffalo, N. Y., that the plan of parochial schools, is a topic occupying the attention of our Presbyterian brethren. The object is to give children not merely literary instruction; but also to train them up under the influence of the religion of the Bible. It is in fact bringing things back to what they were in New England during the first hundred and fifty years after the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. During that period in all the district schools, the Assembly's Catechism, was repeated every Saturday. But this cannot be done now because it introduces sectarianism. Nothing can be introduced into the common schools of this commonwealth, save what every body believes and nobody disputes. Our Presbyterian brethren feel this to be a great evil and are devising plans to remedy it.

In the city of New York five parochial schools have been established, and a large number of churches in the South have done the same.

If things go on as they have done in this State, the time is not far distant when the present Board of Education will be dissolved and parochial schools will be established.

This is a question that will soon press itself upon the Orthodox churches of Massachusetts. Nothing can be more important than that our system of education should be based upon the fact, that man is a fallen creature. This is the first and earliest lesson to be learned by our children. No parent, who believes the doctrines of the gospel can safely consent to have his children left without instruction, or permit them to come up under the influence of a system that teaches the moral purity of the human race. The character of men for time and eternity is fashioned by their early impressions.

These thoughts have been suggested by reading the resolution of the Buffalo convention. We are persuaded that they are highly important to the rising race, and would invite discussion on the subject.

PRESBYTERIANIZATION IN PRUSSIA.—It is said that in reconstructing the ecclesiastical state in Prussia, it is the intention of the King to adopt the Presbyterian form of government. The King's own preferences are said to be in favor of Episcopacy; but the opinions of the people are decidedly in favor of anti-state polity. In May of 1847, several ministers from Prussia were in Edinburgh, and witnessed the disruption of the Church of Scotland. One of these, Rev. Mr. Sydow, has since published a book on the subject, warmly espousing the Free Church side, and has stated, in the introduction, that the work was written at the suggestion of Prince Albert. The name of Mr. Sydow appears in the list of ecclesiastical commissioners empowered to take steps preparatory for organizing the Presbyterian Church of Prussia.

"RESPECT FOR THE SABBATH."—In an article with the foregoing caption, the Transcript makes the following remarks in regard to Sunday mails:—"No Sunday mail, it is believed, is now carried in any part of New England; and large numbers of such have within a few years at the request of the people, been discontinued in other States, as well as here, amounting to 80,000 miles; thus affording a very great saving of expense to the departments, as well as securing to many neighborhoods and churches the undisturbed privileges of the Sabbath. The amount saved, by a discontinuance of Sunday mails at one time, it has been ascertained from the General Post Office, is upwards of *sixty thousand dollars a year*."

FREE TERRITORY CONVENTION.—A free territory convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, June 23. Five hundred delegates were present from various parts of the State. They passed resolutions that breathed the spirit contained in the declaration of independence. They recommended holding a general convention at Buffalo, August 9th, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, who shall be pledged to sustain the Wilmot Proviso.

From present appearances it is evident that there will be a secession from both political parties, and a new party organized on the free States to carry out practically the great principles proclaimed in the declaration of Independence.

THE MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.—This is the last week but one of this instructive exhibition. For several weeks it has been visited almost daily by Sabbath schools, in some instances running 18 or 20 miles. Teachers and scholars have expressed themselves highly pleased and benefitted. Those who wish to make arrangements for visiting should lose no time. It will be open on the 4th of July at 8 o'clock.

NEW MISSIONARIES.—Two new missionaries of the American Board, (Rev. H. Foot and wife,) sailed from Boston on Thursday morning for Syria —carrying the utmost cheerfulness in prospect of carrying "glad tidings" to the benighted. The religious services on the occasion were conducted by Rev. J. Guernsey of Charlestown, and the impression was both pleasing and solemn. The Society has now about 500 missionary laborers under its care, at upwards of ninety stations.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—This body has recently met in Norfolk. Among other things it adopted as action of the the Church, the resolution excluding from the communion table all persons who attend theatrical exhibitions, public balls, and the exhibition of combat artists, and of those addicted to card playing and horse-racing.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Twenty five new churches have been completed the last year, which added to the 676 previously existing, makes 701. The divinity students under the care of the Assembly is 504.

☞ Prof. Greenleaf, whose resignation of the Professorships of Law in Harvard University, we announced the other day, intends to devote himself in future to the completion of his edition of Cruise's Dig st.

☞ Donations to Amherst College of seventy-five thousand dollars during the past year have placed the Institution upon a firm footing.

The Editors' Table.

A KEY TO THE BOOK OF REVELATION, with an appendix. By J. M. Mednald, minister of the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I. For sale by Crocker & Brewster.

Dr. South has said, "that the study of the apocalypse either finds a man mad, or makes him so." This saying is not precisely true; but there have been so many wild and extravagant theories formed by the pretended interpreters of this book, that there is some foundation in Dr. South's remark. The author of this work thinks that he has found the true key to unlock all the mysteries of the book. History is the interpreter of prophecy. If the unaccomplished predictions of this book follow or come to pass according to this author's theory, then it will appear that his book is what it claims to be, "A Key to the Book of Revelation."

PRINCIPLES OF ZOOLOGY. By Louis Agassiz and Augustus A. Gould. Published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 59 Washington street.

This is an elementary work designed to furnish an epitome of the leading principles of the science of Zoology. The name of Prof. Agassiz will ensure for this volume, the confidence of every one who may desire instruction in the first principles of this particular department of science.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL VOCALIST. By O. B. Bullard. Published by Benjamin Perkins & Co., 100 Washington street.

This is a collection of hymns and music, prepared for the use of Sabbath schools and families. We have had occasion to notice a number of similar publications; they are quite alike, and most, we suppose, take their chances for the public favor.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANISM. By Rev. Lewis Cassedam & Rochester, N. Y.

The substance of this work was originally delivered in a course of lectures, designed as a statement of the doctrinal and practical differences between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. The author belongs to the old school and his biases are favorable to that body.

THE SILENT COMFORTER; a companion of the sick room. By Louisa Payson Hopkins. For sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

This is a small neat volume filled with precious thoughts, in prose and verse. It will be a welcome visitor in every family visited with sickness.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY OF Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. Published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 59 Washington street.

This is the twenty second number of this truly valuable publication. Among the contents of the present number, are:—The Life of William Penn and the Norman Conquest.

VARIATIONS OF POPERY. By Rev Samuel Edgar of Ireland.

This work is revised and corrected by Rev. C. Sperry. Popery through all its variations has ever been the beast which was, and is not, and is.

General Associations.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The General Association of Massachusetts convened at Rev. Mr. Langworthy's Church, Chelsea, on Tuesday June 27, 1848, at 5 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Rev. Mr. Langworthy, pastor of the Church. Rev. Mr. Stone was appointed Scribe pro tem.

DELEGATES.

The following persons presented certificates of their appointment, as delegates to the Association:—Andover Association, Rev. Mr. Blanchard; Berkshire, Rev. Mr. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Howe; Brewster, Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Rev. Mr. White; Essex North, Rev. Mr. Hosford, Rev. Mr. Manning; Franklin, Rev. Mr. Packard; Essex South, Rev. Mr. Coggin, Rev. Mr. Green; Hampden West, Rev. Mr. Miller; Hampden East, Dr. Ely, Rev. Mr. Cross; Hampshire, Rev. Mr. Judd, Rev. Mr. Coggin; Harmony, Rev. Mr. Beech, Rev. T. Boone; Mendon, Rev. Mr. Stone; Middlesex South, Rev. Mr. Rawson; Middlesex Union, Rev. D. Phelps, Rev. G. Fuller; Norfolk, Rev. R. Stone, D. D., Rev. L. Sheldon; Old Colony, Rev. S. Holmes; Pilgrim, Rev. A. Foster, Rev. Mr. Arms; Suffolk South, Rev. A. W. McClure, Rev. Mr. Perkins; Suffolk South, Rev. Mr. Oviatt, Rev. C. Morse; Taunton, Rev. E. Sanford, Rev. Mr. Bailey; Vineyard Sound, Rev. A. Cobb, Rev. E. Bacon; Worcest, Rev. O. Sikes, Rev. Mr. Horton; Worcester Central, Rev. A. Cross, Rev. J. Avery; Worcester North, Rev. L. Sabin, Rev. Mr. Marvin; Mass. Home Missionary Society, Rev. J. S. Clark, Rev. Mr. Gilbert.

Ex Officio.—Rev. Mr. Langworthy, pastor of the Chelsea Church.

DELEGATES FROM FOREIGN BODIES.

General Assembly of Presbyterian Church, (Old School), Rev. Dr. McCauley.

General Association of Connecticut, Rev. Mr. Eldridge, Rev. Mr. Cleveland.

Convocation of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Cleveland.

General Conference of Maine, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. Fessenden.

General Association, New York, Rev. R. S. Storrs.

General Association, Iowa, Rev. Mr. Gaylord.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, Honorary Member.

Rev. Dudley Pierce was chosen Moderator, Rev. J. S. Clark, Scribe, and Rev. Mr. Stone, Assistant Scribe. Prayer was offered by the Moderator.

Committee on Elections.—Rev. Messrs. Holmes, McCune and Munroe.

Committee of Arrangements.—Dr. Storrs, Rev. Messrs. Langworthy and Sheldon.

Committee of Nominations.—Rev. Messrs. Fisher, Sanford and Marvin.

Committee on the Narrative.—Rev. Messrs. Packard, Beech, Cleveland, Oviatt and Cross.

Voted, to adjourn to 8 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland of Providence preached before the Association on Tuesday evening, from 2 Cor. 13: 8.—"We can do nothing against the truth."

It was the object of the preacher to show that the enemies of the gospel could do nothing against it. They often tried to oppose the truth, but could not; to disbelieve the truth, but could not; to resist the truth, but could not; to counteract the truth, but could not; to silence the advocates of truth but could not. All their efforts against the truth, though they might check its progress for a time, and in some degree, would ultimately under the overruling providence of God, be instrumental of promoting it.

The preacher assigned a number of reasons why the enemies of the truth could not overthrow it, among these were the following. God is on the side of truth. He loves the truth. He has incorporated it into the very structure of society. He has made the human mind for truth and truth for the mind. Truth is the great instrumentality with which he carries on his observation in the moral world. We cannot do without truth. Some of the reflections were these. The friends of truth have reason to be calm, composed, patient in their efforts, and competent of success. There is no need of anger, irritation or provoking language in its defences. The ministry as a defence of the truth is a glorious work.

The forenoon of Wednesday was occupied with various items of business, intermingled with devotional exercises.

The Association is in session as we go to press; and we shall be obliged to defer a further report till next week.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF VERMONT.

This body is composed of delegates from district associations and conferences, and is both clerical and ecclesiastical in its character. It represents the 200 Congregational churches in the State, and its annual meeting the year was in Brandon, 16 miles south of Middlebury. Its services commenced with public worship at Hall's last A. M., June 20th; when Rev. M. B. Bradford of Grafton, preached the introductory sermon from Eph. 1: 3, 4. His subject was the doctrine of election, which he discussed in a very scriptural and lucid manner.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Rev. Worthington Smith, D. D., Moderator, Rev. M. B. Bradford, Scribe, and Rev. M. Taylor Assistant Scribe; and its first station was devoted to the ordinary business, in the progress of which a discussion arose about the division of a district association, which it was claimed, had been made on the principle of elective affinity, and which it was recommended should be so modified as to correspond with geographical limits.

The subject of slavery was also discussed, on a motion to appoint a committee to report to the next Convention on the expediency of ceasing to send delegates to that branch of the Presbyterian Church, or to receive delegates from it, which tolerates American slavery. A delegate from that Church assured the Convention that his clerical brethren at the South were opposed to all the wrongs of slavery, and did not hesitate in a prudent manner to declare their opposition. In the evening, G. v. Slade spoke in behalf of the Board of National Popular Education at the West.

Prayer meetings were attended each morning at 5 o'clock; and the session for business commenced at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the Vermont Sabbath School Society, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, held its anniversary. The report was made by Rev. Joseph Steele of Castleton; and the address was addressed by Rev. Mr. Blair, delegate from the Parent Society; by Rev. Mr. Taylor of Springfield, and Rev. Mr. Gleason, agent of the Am. B. C. F. M. The meeting was one of great interest, especially those parts of it which related to the increased use of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism in the families and Sabbath schools of the State. Mr. Gleason, who was for many years a missionary among the Indians related a fact which illustrated the tendency of parental piety to observe infant baptism. Among the early converts to christianity, he remarked, was an Indian father who had two little children, and who had never witnessed the inward of the baptism of children, but who had learned that he himself on his reception to the mission church was to be baptized and to consecrate all he had, to God. When he was called upon to present himself at the altar for a profession of his faith and for baptism, he took one child under his right arm and the other under his left, and approached the altar in expectation that he was to consecrate them as well as himself to God. When he was baptized, he offered them for baptism. Where did he learn this lesson? It was the natural dictate of his piety.

In the after part of the day, the Vermont Home Missionary Society held its anniversary. The report of its directors was read by the Rev. J. F. Stone of Montpelier; and addresses were made by Rev. M. Hurlbert, of Rutland, Dr. Latherer, President of the Society, and several other gentlemen. The evening was devoted to the cause of Education and to the Foreign Evangelical Society. Thursday morning was occupied with reports on the state of religion, and the afternoon to a public service when the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered, after which the Convention adjourned. The interest of the meeting was increased by the shortness of the sessions devoted to business and by interspersing devotional exercises with the anniversaries of benevolent societies. From many of the reports and exhortations, it appeared that there had been in several of the churches interesting works of grace, in which saints were quickened and sinners converted. Most of these had occurred in connection with the use of the ordinary means of grace, and some of them in towns which years ago witnessed the sad effects of new measures. X.

GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, June 22, 1848.

To-day the General Association of Connecticut closed its sessions. It was organized on Tuesday in the Lecture Room of the Central Church, by the choice of Rev. Mr. Marsh of New Haven Moderator, and Rev. Thompson Smith, Scribe. The meeting was generally harmonious and pleasant.

The accounts given in, by the district associations of the state of religion were encouraging. A few powerful revivals of religion were reported, and many of a pleasing character, though limited in extent.

The reports from foreign bodies were more than ordinary interesting. Rev. Mr. Prime of the New York Observer was present as a delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and made a stirring statement of the State of Religion within the bounds of that body, as did also the delegates from Iowa and Wisconsin. The impression made upon the minds of all in attendance was such as to call for a public expression of gratitude. Since 1832 those two Western Territories have become States, and the number of Congregational churches have increased beyond all precedent. In relation to them history was more interesting than fiction.

On Tuesday evening the Connecticut Branch of the Am. Education Society held its anniversary in the Centre Church. Judge Williams presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mark Tucker; addresses made by Rev. Mr. Riddel of Boston, and Mr. King of Ireland. The report of the Directors drawn up by Rev. Mr. Woodworth of Berlin, was an able document. Mr. Riddel stated that not more than one fifth of the churches in the State had contributed to the funds of the Society. It was very mortifying to be told that the beneficences in the several institutions of the State were in part supported by the friends of the cause out of the State. Some of the objections made to the Society were mentioned and obviated.

Mr. King commenced his remarks in a very happy manner. He said, a stranger attending the anniversaries of the several benevolent societies in this country, would be led to think each one was the most important and that none could be spared, certainly not, and he, the one whose annual meeting we are now attending. We want you to raise up ministers for us, as well as for your great Western States. His appeals were very powerful.

The morning prayer meeting at half past five, was solemn, although not very numerously attended. Boston is the only city in the world, whose a large church is required to hold all those who are disposed to attend a prayer meeting in the morning.

On Wednesday afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. It was a solemn and profitable season. It was surprising that so few of the members of the four Congregational churches in the city were present. President Day of New Haven presided. Rev. M. Tucker of Wethersfield distributed the bread, and Mr. Yeomylie of Clinton, N. Y., the cup.

Dr. Hawes remarked that it was 49 years since the General Association had met in Hartford, a most surprising fact; and that not a minister was present, who remembered that meeting. Such seasons always remind one of the mutability of human life. Many were doubtless commencing together for the last time.

On Wednesday evening the anniversary of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society was held. It was a good meeting though poorly attended. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Taylor of R. I., Bacon of New Haven, Reynolds of Germantown, Lewis of Wisconsin and Kirk of Boston. Prayer was offered by Mr. Cleaveland of Coventry.

The forenoon of Thursday was spent by a discussion on slavery. The delegates from the Association to other bodies in there reports spoke of the deep seriousness, which appeared in their meetings and expressed a hope that more religious exercises might be introduced into the services of this body. There is a lamentable want of spirituality in the meetings of the General Association of Connecticut. The ministers in good men, but they have not been in the habit of mingling devotional exercises with their meetings for business. They are too much in a hurry to return home. Much of the effect of the meeting will depend upon the manner in which the churches where the body meets. The discussions on slavery crowded out many important subjects.

The delegates from the far West, plead most earnestly for some brethren from the East to visit them. It is very desirable that those brethren who have the means should visit the Associations formed in those distant regions.

I forgot to mention, in its proper place, the sermon preached before the Association by Rev. Mr. Smith of Vernon, step-son of Dr. Lyman, formerly pastor of Park street Church, Boston. The text was Jeremiah 29: 7. It was a good sermon, although some thought there was not enough of Christ in it. The doctrine discussed was, it is the duty of christians to seek the peace or aim to promote the prosperity of the land in which they dwell. 1st. By discountenancing national sins. He dwelt particularly upon the military spirit. 2d. By promoting attachment to government and obedience to law. 3d. By advancing the cause of education and good morals. The two last topics were presented in a powerful manner. It was a creditable performance.

At one of the morning prayer meetings one of the brethren inquired whether there was not a deterioration, a falling off, in ministerial faithfulness and character. He thought there was. He referred to the influence of theological seminaries, that it would be better for young men preparing for the ministry, to spend some time with a settled pastor. He was decidedly right.

On motion, the Scribes were directed to publish the minutes of the meeting.

The following appointments were made as delegates to corresponding bodies:

General Conference of Maine, Rev. Mr. Townsend; Associations of New

...ho remembered that meeting. Such ...ways remind one of the uncertainty of ...e. Many were doubtless communing ...or the last time.

...hursday evening the anniversary of the ...ut House Missionary Society, auxiliary ...erican House Missionary Society was ...was a good meeting though poorly at... Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. ...R. L. Batton of New Haven, Reynolds, ...s missionary, Lewis of Wisconsin and ...ston. Prayer was offered by Mr. Cal... ...ventry.

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...suggested that ministers were not ...their work—that their thoughts were ...by too many engagements. If a work ...written for the settled ministers of New ...pplying the power, extensively and ...Bible's thoughts on Missions, it might ...great blessing. I am satisfied ministers ...y in fault. They need more of the ...of Christ. Dr. Payson once said to ...g students in Divinity—"If I were to ...my studies for the pulpit, again, I ...half the time." The speaker were to ...ives to prayer and the ministry of the ...yer was to be one half their business. ...ee our fault. M. M.

...A GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 12, 1848.

...ors of the Boston Recorder

...MENT—Agreeably to promise I send ...t of the proceedings of the *General As... of Congregational Ministers and Church...*

...ion met at Fairfield, Jefferson Co., on ...June 1st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the ...tional meeting-house. One hour was ...devotional exercises, conducted by the ...f the place. The roll was then called ...ly organized by the choice of Rev. A. ...of Bloomington, Moderator; Rev. E. ...Davenport, Scribe; and Rev. W. Sel... ...ington, Assistant Scribe. The fellow... ...rs were present.

...Association.—Rev. Messrs. A. Turner, ...ers, H. Adams, Lane, Knowles, Welsh, ...G. B. Hitchcock, Spalding and nine lay

...Association.—Rev. Messrs. Hill, E. B. ...Holbrook, Stuart, Emerson, Keith, E. ...B. Hitchcock, Robbins, Windsor (lo... ...and four lay delegates.

...Peabody, delegate from Cincinnati ...ciation. The following persons being ...are invited to sit as corresponding mem... ...r. Z. S. Hawley, Fairfield West Asso..., Rev. W. H. Williams, Presbytery of ...ev. S. S. Roberts and W. W. Woods, ...s Presbytery, Iowa; Rev. B. W. Chid... ...of American Sunday School Union.

...reading minutes of the last meeting, ...Adams, Holbrook and Spalding were ...a committee on overtures. Adjourned ...ow morning 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, A. M.

...ll an hour in devotional exercises, in ...ghtful spirit was manifested. Two o'... was assigned as the hour for hearing ...ives and Statistical Reports of the minor ...s. D. Lane was appointed a committee ...ive a narrative for this body. Rev. C. ...ceived a request for correspondence ...ociation formed in Cincinnati recently, ...to general association in Ohio. On ...request was unanimously acceded to, ...e received as a delegate by virtue of a ...of his appointment for that purpose."

...C. Holbrook, delegate to the Wisconsin ...of last year, reported that he attended ...of that body, and gave a brief state... ...cts in relation to its proceedings and ...religion in that territory.

...tion was presented for the appointment ...ittee to prepare a Manuel of Congrega... ...for general circulation in this State. ...le discussion followed, in which Messrs. ...Williams, Burnham, A. Turner, Hub... ...Norris and Salter participated. Re... ...pointing, Lane and Hawley.

...er was then devoted to the the informal ...of the subject of the religious training ...Interesting remarks were made by ...er, Cindlay, Norris, Williams, Peabody ...ams. On motion, Rev. Mr. Holbrook ...ted to preach on the subject in the

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

...on listened to the annual narratives ...by the stated clerks of the minor associ... ...also the statistical reports. From ...following facts are drawn for the year.

...*Association*.—Whole number of ...; whole number of members 594; ...ne during the year 186 by profession; ...communicants 2; ordained ministers 12; ...

...The churches are composed of Welsh ...s. Services have been enjoyed at Hebe... ...and Bonaparte, and a considerable ...conversions have taken place at Keo...

...tion was pending Rev. A. Turner stated ...this Association was first formed in Iowa, a ...ject to the eastern brethren to receive it into ...ion when some hesitation was manifested, ...e happy to unite in extending our sympa... ...and encouraging the opening of our princi... ...direction. The ladies are to send

...Wide number of Sabbath school scholars 915. ...Considerable sums have been raised towards ...erection of houses of worship. One minister ...ceives no aid from the Missionary Society. Seven ...ch churches are installed pastors.

Nebraska Association.—Number of churches 21; number of members 537; nett increase (by profession 111; 120); excommunication 1; ordained ministers 3 not laboring; 17; licentiates 3.

Two of the churches and two ministers are German. Records at Dubuque, Burlington, Sedona and Keosauqua, and some interest at Colony. 321 attend to the German and 40 to the American church at Dubuque.

Sabbath school scholars 500; new churches organized 6; houses of worship completed 2; houses of worship commenced 4.

One minister receives no missionary aid; four are now on posts. Two churches not reported. The Presbyterian church, within the bounds of this association, has become Congregational, and another is expected to do so, and the minister employed has announced his intention of transferring his relation from presbytery to association. The whole number of deaths, in all the churches reported, has been *only fifteen* during the year, and of communicants but *three*.

A letter was read from Rev. J. A. Hawley, appointed delegate from the General Association of Connecticut, but who was unable attend. Additional verbal statements were made by Rev. J. A. Hawley, and assurances given of the interest of the ministers and churches in Connecticut in the prosperity of the churches connected with this body.

Mr. Peabody also gave interesting statements as to the rise and prospects of Congregationalism in Cincinnati.

Considerable time was spent in devotional exercises and verbal statements of the state of religion in the churches of our body.

Addresses were then made by Messrs. Chidlaw and Williams, in reference to the American Sunday School Union enterprise, when a resolution was adopted requesting that a Sunday school missionary be appointed in this State.

SUNDAY, P. M.

Assembled to listen to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Holbrook, on the religious training of children, from Isa. 22: 6.

SATURDAY, A. M.

Spent half an hour in devotional exercises. A resolution was then presented by the Trustees, in relation to Iowa College at Davenport, in relation to which I will give in a separate article.

On motion, the Scribes were authorized to publish the minutes of the meeting.

The following appointments were then made of delegates to corresponding bodies:—

General Conference of *Maine*; Convention of Vermont; Association of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut* and *New York*, Holbrook, and E. Adams substitute.

Convention of *Rhode Island*, Lane; Robbins substitute.

Association of *Illinois*, A. Turner; Hill substitute.

Association of *Michigan*, Spalding; Thompson substitute.

Association of *Cincinnati*, Emerson.

On motion, Dubuque was fixed upon as the place for the next meeting 1st Thursday in June.

Committee on a Church Manual reported and on motion the subject was referred to a committee, to prepare and present a document at the next meeting setting forth the principles of our polity.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Holbrook was appointed a committee to draught, for circulation, a memorial to the Legislature, in favor of a law on the basis of Dr. Hewitt's plan, making venders of ardent spirits liable for damages resulting from the sale.

An hour was then spent in informal conversation on the wants of Iowa, as a missionary field. It appears, that at least eighteen laborers are wanted immediately.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Spent one hour in listening to verbal statements as to the condition of the churches, interspersed with devotional exercises. During the time, a very interesting account was given of the new element of evangelical Hollanders, recently settled in the State, the substance of which we give in another article. It is expected that two ministers will come with our body. Several Congregationalists—the account of Congregations. Church at Dennock is also very encouraging particularly;—it is on a settlement of the Icelanders in Lee county. They have a large house of worship, and no adult attends regularly who is not a professor of religion. The whole settlement are *Icelanders*, and no intermixture of them as said them. They have an Academy there. The people are mostly farmers, and very prosperous. Can New England present a similar example of the complete triumph of the gospel?

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Addresses were made by Mr. Norris, Colegrove and Rev. Mr. Peabody, Agent of American Tract Society, in behalf of that body. Two copporters have labored in the state all the time for the past year, and two others part of the time. 14 in German.

Votes were then passed, in affirming the resolutions of last year, on the subjects of Slavery and Intemperance.

Rev. D. Lane was appointed a committee to prepare a narrative for this body. Rev. C. presented a request for correspondence from an association formed in Cincinnati recently, acting as general association in Ohio. On motion, request was unanimously acceded to, and he received as a delegate by virtue of a resolution of his appointment for that purpose."

C. Holbrook, delegate to the Wisconsin Association of last year, reported that he attended the session of that body, and gave a brief statement of facts in relation to its proceedings and the state of religion in that territory.

A resolution was presented for the appointment of a committee to prepare a Manuel of Congregational Churches for general circulation in this State. A brief discussion followed, in which Messrs. Chidlaw, Williams, Burnham, A. Turner, Hubbard, Norris and Salter participated. Resolution pending, Lane and Hawley.

The hour was then devoted to the the informal discussion of the subject of the religious training of children. Interesting remarks were made by Messrs. Peabody, Chidlaw, Norris, Williams, Peabody and Adams. On motion, Rev. Mr. Holbrook was appointed to preach on the subject in the

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Association listened to the annual narratives read by the stated clerks of the minor associations and the statistical reports. From the following facts are drawn for the year.

Illinois Association.—Whole number of churches 71; whole number of members 594; received during the year 186 by profession; by letter 82; ordained ministers 12; licentiates 2.

The churches are composed of Welsh Congregationalists, Yankees and Yorkshire. Revivals have been enjoyed at Hebron, Bonaparte, and a considerable number of conversions have taken place at Keosauqua.

Confederation have at last fraternised. A new society, to be composed of the members of both these bodies, is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the "Irish League." It is to be managed by a committee, chosen from the members of both the late societies, and to agitate the question of repeal by constitutional means alone. Dublin are entertained, by many, whether such measures as the proposed League will contain, can work harmoniously together for any length of time. The Government has not yet made any move to remind Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchell and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting on their behalf are daily increasing.

On Monday the 5th, Mr. John O'Connell announced that the next meeting of both the Conciliation Hall folks and the Confederates would take place on the ne t Monday, June 12, after which both would *adjourn sine die*, and the new association be brought into existence.

The Committee of the Repeal Association have agreed to the terms of the new association. It is to be called the "Irish League," and each member is to be responsible only for his own sayings and doings.

Italy.

The Pope's nuncio in Paris has issued a notice to the holders of Roman stock, stating that, in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe, the Roman Government has not been able to make the usual arrangements for transmission to Paris of the funds necessary for the payment of the six months' interest falling due on the 1st of June, but that the dividend will be paid at Rome from and after the 10th inst.; those who do not find it convenient to send the necessary documents to Rome, will be paid in Paris in the month of September.

The latest advices from Rome state that nothing new has occurred there; Rome is perfectly tranquil. The relations between the Pope and the provinces, as yet known, are very satisfactory.

It is said that Pius IX. had recovered all his popularity, and on the feast of St. Philip Neri the populace made a brilliant manifestation in his favor.

A letter from Turin, of the 4th ult., announces that deputies from Sicily had arrived at the head quarters of Charles Albert, with proposals for the annexation of Sicily to the new Italian Kingdom. The movement which lately took place at Milan, and which was defended by the national guard, is proved to have been prompted by Austria. Besides Col. Philip, and an Austrian agent, who has been already arrested, Mr. Litchfield, another Anglo-American, has been seized at Milan. Urbino, after a first interrogatory, has been charged with high treason.

Surrender of Peschiera, and Victory of the Italians over the Austrians.—Advices from Paris to the 24, have brought the important intelligence that Peschiera had surrendered, and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert; and that an engagement had taken place at the above date, which Austria had been defeated, and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert; and that an engagement had taken place at the above date, which Austria had been defeated, and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert; and that the Piedmontese had entered Verona and 15,000 Piedmontese, the result of which was that the former were completely routed, and being pursued by the cavalry, when flying in confusion, a great portion was to pass a. The King and the Duke of Savoy were personally engaged in this combat. The former received a slight concussion of the ear from a cannon ball that passed near him, and the latter was slightly wounded by a musket ball; not sufficient, however, to induce him to dismount or to retire from the field.

The Reinforcements of the 24 inst. gives some particulars respecting the above. On the evening of the 30th ult. the Piedmontese entered Peschiera, and distributed rations to the famished inhabitants. The next day the American garrison, 1000 in number, marched out, in terms of the capitulation. The garrison was allowed to quit with the honors of war, and the liberty of embarking at Venice for Trieste; but under an oath not again to serve during the war of independence.

The first attack of the Austrians was directed on the left wing of the Piedmontese army, when it was gallantly repulsed—the Austrians suffered considerable loss; but the principal attack was made by the Austrians, who, after having come out of Verona, succeeded in entering Marcia by a night march, and left the latter city to attack the right wing of the Piedmontese army. In this second affair several troops of Tuscany, Romans and Neapolitans suffered severe loss; the battalion of Pisa students alone lost 400 men.

For some days before the surrender of Peschiera the garrison had only some flour to subsist on. Signals of distress were constantly made to Verona and Mantua. The Piedmontese artillery had done much damage in the town.

After the battle of Goito the Austrian troops remained on the right bank of the Mincio, near Marcia, but made no new attack, nor did the Austrians make any demonstration on the Italian line from Colmirano to Villafranca, on the side of Verona. All the Austrian forces were then concentrated at Mantua.

Spain.

Accounts from Madrid are to the 24 inst. The Belgian Ambassador had been received by his Government, for having refused the Spanish authorities to search for loans. There was one story current, that he had been ordered to leave Spain for being implicated in a conspiracy against the Queen.

It is reported that all the English residents of Cadiz had been ordered to furnish security for good conduct, or to leave the city.

Financial matters were bad as ever at Madrid.

Numerous arrests are almost daily made, and some results have taken place in the eastern provinces.

Parededet, a Carlist General, had entered by the frontier of Perpignan, and surprised a detachment of the Queen's troops.

Russia.

The cholera is making and havoc again in Russia. According to the "Berlinischer Nachrichter," there were in one week 155 cases in Moscow, 57 of which terminated fatally. The epidemic is also raging in Wladimir and Tschernigorod, and in the government of Podolia.

The following abstract of the general continental news, is from Wilmer & Smith's European Times:—

The Continental news is still of a grave character. Be a successful, and we hope a decisive, battle, the hopes of Austria, with regard to the restoration of Italy, are terminated. The Piedmontese and the Lombardians have given unquestionable proofs of their courage; and Charles Albert, who is now regarded as the liberator of Italy, is to be rewarded with the crown. Germany, especially Prussia and Austria, continues in a very unsatisfactory state, whilst the issue of positions in Schleswig, not acknowledged to be caused by the armed intervention of Russia, will, we hope, tend to an understanding and a satisfactory arrangement, which we demand perfectly consistent with honor and position, however influential. France, if she is not already at, or raises the tariffmans, will do well to abandon their pretensions even to Holstein, at once, or they will but find it *pis en vaut pas chandelle*. War is sometimes very good in one, and always very.

A picture having been formed between the American armies of August and Kearney, the American armies of August and Kearney, the American armies of August and Kearney, and the Piedmontese had probably about the same number in the field, although the whole army of Charles Albert amounts to 60,000 men. On the 30th ult., the two armies came to battle, which appears to have been one in which the artillery on both sides were chiefly brought into play. The Austrians, to the 29th, had forced the Tuscan and Neapolitan lines, and completely routed them, and having advanced to Goito, on the morning of the 30th, Charles Albert was compelled to come into action. For some time he appeared to act on equal terms with the defensive, and an eye witness of the battle, which lasted from one o'clock till six, assured in great haste which way the fortunes of the day would incline, that Austria was defeated, and he gave way, and retired in the direction of Mantua. At the account of victory, which the Piedmontese claim, the fortunate intelligence of the fall of Peschiera reached the camp, together with the news of the accession, by ballot, of the union of Lombardy with Piedmont.

The Italian continental army seemed highly elated with their success; and the campaign having now begun in real earnest, we trust that either by force of arms, or by some amicable arrangement, that peace will soon be restored to Italy. The utter disorganization of all government at Vienna must surely supercede some pacific solution of the present impotent contest for keeping Italy any longer under Austrian tyrannism. The Pope has compelled Monsignor Morichini to Vienna to use unexpected influence in which we hope he will be successful. The conditions recommended by the Pope are, that Italy shall be restored to her natural boundaries, and that the Germans shall recross the Alps. The people of Italy and Austria would then become brothers.

Letters from Ferrara state that the Neapolitan troops refuse to cross the Po to join the allied army. The moment is critical. The intelligence from Naples announces that Calabria was in full insurrection; a body of 1500 Sicilians had passed the Straits from Messina with ten pieces of cannon, to assist their brothers in Calabria. The Swiss Romen, and his two sons had landed at Civita Vecchia and were on the road to join the insurgents. The King of the two Sicilies will scarcely be able to resist the overwhelming feeling which has now set against him. The royal troops are said to be everywhere disbanded, and the people marching on the capital.

In Vienna matters continue in the same state; all endeavors to induce the Emperor to return to his capital have failed. The Russian ambassador has joined the court at Inspruck; together with several of the chief nobility. The retirement of the Emperor has created the greatest excitement in the Hungarian, Sclavonian and Croatian parts of the empire, and it is altogether impossible to form a conjecture of the political consequences which must attend this almost virtual dissolution of the Austrian monarchy.

In Prussia matters seem to be still worse. At Berlin the mob have obtained the complete ascendency in the Government. Gen. Aschoff, the Commander of the Burgher Guard, who was also Military Commandant of Berlin, has been compelled to resign his command of the Burgher Guard, owing to the murder of the people of his countryman with the Czech. Affairs are in a restless, uneasy state. The arms distributed by the Government for the maintenance of order, are very likely to be turned against the Court; and altogether the violence of the clubs and the demonstrations against "reaction" seem likely to have some serious results. The Prince of Prussia has arrived at Potsdam.

The Diet at Frankfort appears afraid to deal with the Hoolstein-Schleswig question. A motion has been proposed to make the affair a national one, and that the war will not be allowed to end without a previous satisfactory guarantee "*for the rights of the duchies* and the honor of Germany," but the Assembly has put it off to a committee to determine the order in which it is to be brought before the Diet. The honor of Germany and the rights of the duchies will be best consulted by leaving Holstein in its former position, unless Germany has resolved upon a much more serious war than one with the Danes.

General Intelligence.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—WONDERFUL PRESERVATION OF LIFE.

Throughout the day on Saturday Federal street in front of the "Dearborn Block" was the scene of great excitement and for several hours of parties assembled. This unusual excitement was caused by the fall of the upper story of the front part of the block occupied on the ground floor by Messrs. Dutton, Richardson & Co., and by Messrs. Wainwright, Pray & Co., up stairs. We gather the following particulars, in part from our own observation and inquiries, and partly from statements made in the papers on Saturday evening.

The story has "crashed" in the first occurring about 6 o'clock P. M. In the basement story a line of seven brick piers supports the superstructure, the wall of the apartment being about 45 feet and its length 112. These piers are each surmounted by a granite cap eight inches in thickness. From the pressure of the great weight of goods in the upper cells, consisting of about 800 casks and bales of dry goods, and from some imperfection in the stone or brick work, two of the stone caps, or the pillars gave way, letting down the iron pillars which rested upon them in the story above, and those in their turn letting down other supports for the still higher floors, so that the floors in every story settled several feet.

The flat iroof projected back from the front of the building about 40 feet, some of the floors meeting in the centre, within three or four feet, forming a sort of tunnel appearance from any to obtain. Strange to say, although some thirty persons were in the stores at the time, all escaped uninjured with the exception of one young man, who had one of his hands severely bruised.

Of those who were engaged in the other, in hanging some cases at the time of the crash, and sprang, just in season to save himself from being precipitated through the floor in company with the iron upon which he was at work. Three men who were at work in the third story, even hearing the cracking, however tremendous cause by the fall. The escape of several others was in like manner.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, although it was thought that all precautionary measures had been adopted for the prevention of any further damage, the entire floors, together with a large portion of the rear wall, fell in with a tremendous crash. This is thought to have been occasioned in consequence of large quantities of the goods which had settled into the centre of the lower floors, having been removed to the rear part of the stores.

Five persons were injured by this crash, being principally of the following names, viz:—Mr. Lorenzo S. Cragin of the firm of Greenleaf & Co., 99 Milk street, fell a distance of about fifty feet, alighting on right things, and fortunately escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Cragin and his family are kind enough to receive information.

Aaron Stanford, a laborer in the employ of Messrs. Richardson, White & Co., was badly bruised, and it is feared seriously injured internally. John Hunter and Henry Hayes, in the employ of Mr. Lunt, truckman, were badly bruised, though no bones were broken.

Soon after the crash it was discovered that Charles Pierce (17 years of age, and brother of a member of the firm of Dutton, Richardson & Co.) who was seen in the building a moment before it fell, was missing, and could not be heard from. The Evening Gazette says, "the agony of his relations and friends can be better imagined than described at this crisis. The walls, although covered with their fine imbedded tons of goods, which were constantly pressing on the walls, threatening their entire destruction. After a few minutes investigation, loud hearts and willing hands were found, who at once ascended to the rear of the building. Such was the state of confusion, that it required a long time to get at the centre of the building. Appeared like one mass of ruins. After looking around in order to find some clue, a groan was heard, and on frequent repetition gave unmistakeable evidence that he was beneath. Upon calling to him, he replied faintly, and they at once commenced removing the bales, six deep, and sawing away the timber which covered him. When at last he was taken out, great excitement prevailed in and around the scene. At about a quarter to eight o'clock, by dint of hard labor, they reached the lad, and when it was announced that he was not dead, the tokens of the relations and spectators found utterance in a heartfelt "thank God," for this most wonderful preservation of human life. At 8 o'clock a stretcher was brought down the ladders, by which entrance had been obtained to the building in the rear, and conveyed on a litter to his residence in Harrison Avenue."

When he was found, young Pierce was protected from being crushed, by two heavy timbers, which formed an angle over him. A bale of woollens lay on the west side of him.

Of all to unbosom a sad sight to gaze upon the ruins, and see mementos of cases of valuable merchandise, piled up in one mixed mass, with mortar, broken furniture, and fragments of every description of building material.

The amount of property within the building was estimated at about $300,000, and the loss falls upon the owners.

The remaining walls have been "shored up," but there is yet great danger of another crash. The granite front and roof remain standing, but such is the fear that they may fall, that the street has been barricaded by the city authorities.

There is some question as to whether the accident occurred from the breaking of the stone cap resting on the pier, or from the sinking of the pier itself through an insecure foundation. Whichever may be the cause, it seems to have been one of those accidents which prudence and skill should have averted.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Lunt Brooks, a boatkeeper on the empire steamer Boston, Page & Co., was the first person who heard the groans of young Pierce, and through his efforts, the place where he was confined was discovered. Mr. Brooks and Captain Caleb Page, together with the City Marshal and about a dozen others whose names we were unable to learn, were among the most active in their exertions in rescuing the morsel of rubbish which covered the young man. Mr. Pierce was much better yesterday afternoon, and in all probability will soon be able to attend as usual to his customary business.—*Advertiser*.

The walls of "Do-thorn Block" have been securely shored up, and many workmen are engaged in removing the goods as speedily as possible. Mr. L. S. Cragin, whose hip was fractured by the "second crash" was much better Tuesday, and the three truckmen, Spofford, Hayes and Hunter, are all doing well. Calvin Pierce, the young man who was so miraculously saved from being crushed to death, is able to walk about the house with but little difficulty.

The Post says, "the aggregate value of the stocks of goods, in the a ores of Watterston, Pray & Co., Dutton, Richardson and Co., is estimated at $650,000 and the amount of damage to the goods at $30,000.—*Ib.*

YUCATAN.

Professor Robert Grant was sent out by the Secretary of the Navy, to the Gulf squadron, with his disinfecting agent to operate upon the vessels there when necessary, and also to make scientific investigations as Commodore Perry might deem expedient. Attached to the expedition to Campeachy, the Commodore despatched this gentleman to the Usumacenta river, in Central America, and he has made an interesting report to the Department, interspersed with maps and drawings, taken with the aid of the camera lucida.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald thus speaks of his report:—

From a cursory glance we found it to be replete with valuable information respecting Yucatan, particularly of Campeachy and the environs and of the Nile of America, the Usumacenta River, which runs through Central America, near the ruins of Palenque. Mr. Grant represents the Yucatecos as a community of lazy, contemptible half breeds, composed of those "races which appear to assimilate in this country by a process of chemical affinity," viz: Spaniards, Indians and Creoles. "I stood upon the raised platform in the vestibule of the great cathedral, one morning, when mass was being performed. It was earnest work, and the church was filled with the elite of Campeachy, kneeling upon the pavement, and watching, with upturned faces, the ceremonies of the altar. Among these were upwards of four hundred so called ladies. After a careful observation, I could discover but four pure white females in the crowd." He says that slavery, disguised, is enforced in Yucatan in a most insidious form, as the following fact will show:—"I was informed by a most respectable gentleman of Campeachy, when describing the troubles incident to the war which prevailed, that about two years previous, the government had given him, as a reward for political services, one hundred Indians, as slaves for life. They had been guilty of political offences. He put these Indians upon a place in the Island of Lagarres, called "the out of your Own," and engaged to give a certain number of dollars per month, more than half of these Indians ran off, to the surprise of their owner.

"Although they had been treated as well as they could expect under the circumstances which rendered them to slavery," the "principal officers" for which those poor savages were condemned as slaves for life in the heaviest swamps of Yucatan, were always ready to rise in arms against the levying of a capitation tax, equal to the gross amount of their personal effects. It may be observed, that this tax involves either the money or their persons, which, in the absence of the specie were sold as such, and their issue for slaves, comprising those who are compelled to labor for debt. Thus it will be perceived, according to Mr. Grant's statement, that the Yucatecos seem to exist in Yucatan and other States of Mexico, cloaked only from the gaze of the world by the most atrocious hypocrisy.

This gentleman, among the many interesting details given of the natural history of Yucatan, describes a new species of monkey, discovered by him, and not known by other naturalists. It is distinguished by a tuft or wind-pipe, in the form of the letter S. This tuft has an opening of some length to a bag in the shape of the heart. The bag operates as a drum, which being filled with wind, the animal is thereby enabled to utter frightful sounds, in imitation of every beast of the forest. The description of a novel method with which the Indians ascend trees to obtain the fruit from the base to the tail of the tall; exhibits the professor as having been placed on that occasion, in a very unpleasant predicament, as he was bitten on the toe. We are sorry he did not bring one of these embodiments of a fraud to Boston in the United States.

It is hoped that one or the other branch of Congress will call for this report, and order it to be printed, as at this important junction, when an expedition is fitting out for Yucatan, it will throw some light on that greatly land of Canaan.

AMERICAN DESERTERS.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, under date of Quercetaro, May 30th, writes:—

As well as I can learn there are about one thousand deserters, or men whose terms of service have expired, in the Mexican army. To see who were in this city, nearly two hundred, were mustered eighteen or twenty miles on our approach, but we easily sent turn in soldier's garb in the streets when we came to be from the American army. They cannot now be touched of course. The remainder of the band are at San Luis Potosi, Guadalajara and Guanajuato. These men have been the preservers of Polar y Pena from revolution. The Mexican soldiers and citizens, here the present fear of them, and at one time, when the government was threatened by the insubordination of the city with destruction, these two hundred deserters stationed here augustened the citizens to their good conduct. They are now necessary to the Mexican Persons, and live nicely by Pena y Pena throughout. If the Mexican Government is to put the screw to keep these men scattered through the country to small bodies, they will not be worth to it, for a thousand of them would terrify 10,000 Mexican troops.

FROM MEXICO.—*Defeat of the Indians* in their offensive Campeachy, and re ort of Gen. Herrera has been inducted President of the Republic of Mexico.

Two thousand troopsare at Cerro Gordo waiting for the transport ships.

The Yucatecan have sent in numerous petitions to Commodore Perry not to withdrew the troops until the Mexicans provide for the safety of the people.

The Indians have been repulsed in an attack on Campeachy, with a loss of 1800 men. Several small towns have been captured and destroyed.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The city authorities are making great preparations for celebrating the coming fourth of July. The oration will be delivered by Josef Goss, Esq.; and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Henry Cracker, Esq.

Weekly Summary.

Family Meeting.—The Northampton family of Tappanites are not entering daughters of the late Mr. Benjamin Tappan of that town, have recently had a family meeting at which they resolved to sell their property, comprising those who are compelled to labor for debt. Time it will be perceived, according to Mr. Grant's statement, that the Yucatecos seem to exist in Yucatan and other States of Mexico, cloaked only from the gaze of the world by the most atrocious hypocrisy.

Serious Accident.—On Monday evening, as Mr. Benjamin C. Durand was riding near Charlestown Neck, in company with Col. Mitchell, the horse took fright and becoming unmanageable, upset the carriage, throwing both the gentlemen violently upon the ground. The carriage fell upon Mr. Durand, breaking one of the bones in his left ancle and fracturing his thigh. Col. M. escaped unharmed.

From the Sandwich Islands.—Accounts from Honolulu state that business was very dull, in consequence of a falling off of 200 in the number of whale ships visiting there last year, for supplies, causing the business men fears. The whaling grounds were farther from the islands, and the vessels had put into Hong Kong, Manilla, and other ports nearer to their grounds to recruit. Half a million dollars worth of merchandise was lying idle in the warehouses.

Advantage of Reading Newspapers.—The Lynn News states that a family in that town (on Saturday) procured some stone, with the intention of eating them. But instantly having heard of some of the cases lately reported in the newspapers, thought it best not to cook the stones, and to the afternoon they were given to the hog. On Sunday morning the next day, the hog awoken up and died.

Editorial Change.—The Boston Courier of Saturday announces the retirement of Mr. Buckingham, the founder and for twenty four years the editor of that paper. His interest in the concern is transferred to Messrs. Samuel Kettell and James W. Eyre, who continue the publication in connection with Mr. Elias B. Foster who has been for many years a partner and the business manager. Mr. Kettell will be the responsible editor, with the assistance of Mr. Eyre, who has somethime been connected with the paper.

Wastefulness of War.—Up to near the close of last November, says the Secretary of War, 11,313 horses had been purchased for cavalry and artillery in Mexico. In addition 20,000 sheep, 15,000 cattle, 5,000 wagons, 24 steam vessels, 4 ships, with frigate, schooners, steam and sail boats in like proportion, had been bought by the Government. Quite a large share of the live stock has never since been heard of in battle.

Sound.—The sound of the wheels and engine of the air cars in Cambridge, are heard distinctly at Sewingston, a place, where the road was ten miles west of Scituate, or forty miles distant. The sound continued distinct until the last reached New London, when two principles of the wheel at Sewington created the revolution of her engine with perfect accuracy. The distance at this time was more than ten miles. This was considering but in the transmission of sound. The air of course was damp, and the wind very light and west.

Attempt to Rob the Taunton Bank.—We learn from the Taunton Daily Gazette, that two young men, named John and Francis Leonard, were on Sunday arrested in Dighton for having in their possession a large sum of money, supposed to be stolen from the Taunton Bank. Both were arrested, and considerable stolen property was found in their possession. They are the sons of a respectable widow lady, who is thrown into the deepest distress by their criminal conduct.

Irish Immigrants.—The Traveler states that the Rev. Mr. King of Dublin, in one of his recent lectures in that city, said the Irish would be coming in soon to be sold to such as can afford to buy, to be make an forget that there had ever been any here before.

The Utica, N. Y. Convention, (Barnburners) announced Martin Van Buren for President, and Henry Dodge of Wisconsin, for Vice President. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. It is not certain that Mr. Van Buren will accept the nomination.

Liberal Bequest.—The Transcript says—Mr. Edward H. Hodges, the young man who committed suicide last week in Brattleboro', leaves the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to Harvard University, for the purposes of the Observatory. Mr. Hodges left property to the value of $70,000.

Wisconsin.—The Legislature of Wisconsin is now in session and engaged in discussing a measure of laws for the future. The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to report a plan for the establishment of a State University. The Governor's message was referred to the committee. It had chosen as Governor Dodge, Judge Doty, and Judge Dunn, who were selected to be trustees. All these are Democrats.

Mortgages in New York.—By the new Code of Procedure, which goes into effect on the first day of July in New York all mortgages which have been recording for twenty years or more, must be renewed. If not, it will operate as an absolute bar to the payment of the same.

Fatal Frolicking.—On Sunday night or Monday, Henry Morell, 21 years of age, left a party with whom he had been frolicking, and was drowned in Fort Point Pond, in the presence of a portion of whom remained in a station to assist the lifeless object; and their efforts were unavailing.

Ship Building at Medford.—During the past year there have been launched in Medford 10 ships, 2 barques and 3 schooners, the whole tonnage of which amounts to some 10,000 tons. There are at the present time 11 vessels on the stocks at the shipyards in that town.

A Dead Letter.—A letter containing a manuscript of Gideon's Journal letters, was opened in the dead letter office at Washington.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Charles Crawford Lyon, to Miss Deputy Clerk of the Police Court.

In Lowell, Mr. Edward H. Bailey, to Miss Harriet Wyman.

In Worcester, Mr. Samuel Spaulding of Sullivan, Me., to Miss Sarah Bullock of Worcester.

In Worcester by Rev

Poetry.

THE SCATTERED HOUSEHOLD,
OR THE REWARDS OF PARENTAL FAITHFULNESS.

As children one by one, from home depart,
And leave behind the dear parental pair,
Who watched their early years with anxious heart,
And taught their childhood still with studious care,

They go with smiles; yet often idly mourn,
And fortune glances o'er the shoulder cast;
While thoughts of early days within them burn,
As memory mirrors all the joyous past.

But who can tell how desolate has grown
The old paternal mansion where they played,
Since but the parent pair are left alone,
On whose life-clue grows the lengthening shade?

Ye parents—unto whom the cup is given,
So full of pleasure mingled yet with pain,—
If ye have trained your children up for heaven,
Why weep they going? Ye shall meet again.

Where aspirations never more are known,—
Where sorrow's tear no more shall dim your eye;—
And there, before God's everlasting throne,
Your children welcome to your home on high.

Weep not, then, though you give them all away,
Nearer God's love to-home or there is safeties;
Ye would not round home's threshold have them stay?
Then bid them go and bless a dying world.

As unleashed arrows from the hand of might,—
As polished shafts sent forth winged from the bow,
So, wing'd with duty and the love of right,
Are well trained children when from home they go.

Polished and keen, they grace and they maintain
Their parents' honor, and defend their cause;—
They aim to usher in Immanuel's reign,
And teach the world obedience to his laws.

What nobler work have ye for them to do,
That they should linger round your hearth till death?
Your way may seem more lonely, it is true,
When they are gone—yet give them up in faith.

And when old age your venerable heads
In quiet shall recline low, their love shall rear
Your sweet memorial o'er your peaceful beds,
—The tears of the faithful slumber here.—

While they whom you so loved and who loved you
Your memory sacred in their hearts shall keep,
And all their pious pilgrimage renew
To your loved graves, to meditate and weep.

Hingham, June 1846. L. P. H.

DEATH OF THE NUBIAN.

During the famous Conflagration of Rome, in the reign of Nero, when the cry was heard that the flames had approached the Amphitheatre and those assembled within it dispersed in terror and confusion, a gigantic Nubian slave remained behind, until cut off from every chance of escape, then as if in mockery ascended the imperial throne, and gazed calmly on the conflict which went on below, among the infuriated wild beasts until the flames swallowed him up. According to one account the slave was a christian and slightly known at the time.—*Sir Cody's Manfred.*

He sat upon the golden throne, with bearing proud and free,
Rome's haughty emperor in that hour he might have worshiped to be.

And well, I ween, a monarch had he been to foreign land,
Where Libya spreads her plains of tawny burning sand
Over desert wild and naked mount and darkly spreading grove,
Over those in years long be gone he freely used to rove.
But the Roman curse is terrible, passing o'er the shining wave
And now the noon lulled city beheld the king a slave.
Long in silence had he suffered, long had meekly, tamely borne
The heavy blow, the painful task, the withering brand of scorn.
But that spirit was unbroken, his soul untamed, and now
You well might deem you never had seen such high and lofty brow.
And yet I say the sternest breast was ev'n in armor bright,
Might well have blenched and trembled at such fearful sight,
As he round him who so sat upon the throne by Nero proved,
But yet sat not near before, when all was peace and rest.
For above him and before him, the mighty Fire King waged
Strife with Earth and Air and Water, and e'en now a conqueror raged.
And a mass of lurid, waving flame, with crest of pitchy smoke,
Like a warrior in his pride had on the high Palatine broke,
One moment checked, the next the flame in fury onward tore,
And the Prince of the Cæsars life on high its head no more,
But a mass of glowing embers, of flaming beams piled high,
And stinging the Baron proud the King of Flame strode by.
Still the Nubian sat proudly upon his lofty throne,
And gazed upon the scene in silence and alone.
Beneath him crouch in fury the tenants of the wild,
The tiger, the hyena, the lion, Afrika's child,
The wolf, the sluggish bear, Campania's fierce wild boar,
In fruitless terror wildly ranged and howled and fought and tore.
Each other's flesh with tusky fangs, till blood poured out in streams.
Oh, never I ween had Nero's self beheld such woful scene.
Now the air before him shook with the hot breathings of the feline.
From dome to dome, like fiery eave still on and on it came,
It has reached the amphitheatre and from the gazing crowd,
Who erst had stood in silence 'd that scene of terror awed,
Burst forth a sudden scream that shook the Forum to its base,
Full well I ween that sound like this Rome ne'er had heard before.
The Nubian heard but heeded not—upwrung his lofty form,
And with kingly like port and flashing eye, he faced the coming storm.
A moment passed the flame, and then with thunder sound,
Forward it leaped, and swept that haughty form around:
So fell as bold a spirit as ever reaped in mortal breast,
And on the wings of flame shot upward to its rest.

Alliance and Visitor.

The Family Circle.

Friendly Advice to a Young Man.

BY THE LATE WILLIAM ALLEN.

DEAR E——,—I feel anxious for thy welfare in every respect, and especially in thy going among perfect strangers; but if thou art careful to attend to the Divine monitor in thy own mind, the Spirit of Christ, thou wilt be under the notice and protection of the greatest of Beings, and will be favored with that sweet peace in thy own soul which is far beyond all other enjoyments. Accept, dear E——, the following hints from thy sincere friend and well-wisher. Preserve this letter, and peruse it occasionally.

1. Devote some portion of the day to the reading of the Holy Scriptures alone in thy chamber; and pray constantly to the Almighty that he would enlighten thy mind to understand them.

2. Endeavor to keep thy mind in such a state that thou mayest turn it to think upon God many times in the course of the day; and pour out thy petitions to him in secret for preservation.

3. Never do anything privately which thou wouldest be ashamed of if made public; and if evil thoughts come into thy mind, endeavor to turn from them, and not follow up the train of them, or indulge them for a moment; always endeavor that thy very thoughts may be acceptable in the sight of God, to whom they are always open.

4. Be careful not to read books of an immoral tendency, as novels, romances, &c.; and endeavor to discourage it in others: they are poison to the mind.

5. Be punctual in attending a place of worship.

6. Be very careful what company thou keepest; have few intimates, and let them be persons of the most virtuous character, for if a young man associate with those of bad character, he infallibly loses his own.

7. Be very circumspect in all thy conduct; and particularly towards females.

8. Study the interest of thy employer, and endeavor to promote it by all fair and honorable means in thy power. Study the duties he expects from thee, and fulfil them faithfully as in the sight of God.

9. Endeavor to improve thyself in thy studies in the intervals of leisure.

10. Never do anything against thy conscience.

I have not time to add more than that my prayers are put up for thy preservation; and that as long as thou continuest to conduct thyself in a virtuous and honorable manner, thou will find a steady friend in

Miscellaneous.

Genealogy.

Genealogy is derived from the Greek words, *genea*, a family or generation, and *logos*, an account or description—meaning an account of a family or of individuals in a series of descendants, or a succession of families: or it is the systematic account of the origin, descent, and relations of families. Genealogical knowledge is a branch of historical science, and is important not only in this light, but also in a personal and legal view, when by law, personal or family claims are to be established. Genealogy is founded on the idea of a lineage or family. Persons descended from a common father constitute a family. Under the idea of degree is denoted the nearness or remoteness of relationship, in which one person stands in respect to another. A series of several persons, descended from a common progenitor, is called a line or lineage. A line is either direct or collateral. The direct line is divided into the ascending or *descend ng* line. As far as the seventh degree, particular names are given by the civil law in Latin—to the descendants, as pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, pronepos, and to the descendants, as filius, nepos, pronepos, abnepos, trinepos, pronepos. The other ascendants are in general called majores, (ancestors,) and the other descendants posteri, (posterity.) Collateral lines comprehend the several lines, which unite in one common progenitor. They are equal or unequal, according as the number of degrees in the lines is the same or different. The collateral relations on the father's side are termed agnati, and on the mother's, cognati. Children are connected with each other in the relation of full blood, or half blood, according as they are descended from the same parents, or have only one parent in common. Cousin-german is a cousin of full blood.

For illustrating descent and relationship, genealogical tables are constructed, the order of which depends on the end in view. In tables, the object of which is to show all the individuals embraced in a family, it is usual to begin with the oldest progenitor, and to place all the persons of the male or female sex in descending, and then in collateral, lines. Other tables exhibit the ancestors of a particular person in ascending lines, both on the father's and mother's side.

Synchronical tables consist of the genealogies of several families placed together, in order to compare with facility, relationships, marriages, and divisions of inheritance.

Historic genealogical tables, differ from mere genealogical tables, as biographical notices are connected with the individuals named.

The common form of genealogical tables places the common stock at the head, and shows the degree of each descendant by lines.

Genealogical Arbor, or tree of consanguinity, signifies a genealogy or lineage drawn out under the figure of a tree with its roots, stock and branches. The genealogical degrees are usually represented in circles, ranged over, under and aside, each other.

Mass. Observer.

A Happy Home.

A happy home greatly depends on the recreations and amusements which are provided for young people. It is no small difficulty to give a useful direction to their play hours. Little more has been contemplated in the gambols of youth than the health and activity of their bodies, and the refreshment of their spirits. It is well when these objects can be attained without the indulgence of sinful tempers; but youthful sports have often proved the nursery of pride, ambition, and contention. In public schools these evils have been encouraged, or, at least, deemed unavoidable. The seed of revenge in manhood, has been planted in boyish violence, and the unheeded acts of oppression by the elder boys towards their juniors, have trained them to tyranny in riper years. Private education affords greater facilities for checking these evils, but the want of the stimulus supplied by numbers, is apt to render the pastime uninteresting, and home distasteful.

Legh Richmond was alive to these inconveniences, and endeavored by succession and variety of recreations to employ the leisure hours to advantage. He had recourse to what was beautiful in nature, or ingenious in art or science; and when abroad he collected materials to gratify curiosity. He fitted up his museum, and his library, with specimens of mineralogy, instruments for experimental philosophy, and interesting curiosities from every part of the world; he had his magic lantern to exhibit phantasmagoria, and teach natural history; to display picturesque beauty, and scenes and objects far-famed in different countries; his various microscopes for examining the minutiæ of plants and animals; his telescope for tracing planetary revolutions and appearances; his air pump and other machines for illustrating and explaining the principles of pneumatics and electricity; authors of every country who treated on the improvements connected with modern science; whatever, in short, could store the mind with ideas, or interest and improve the heart. When he traveled, he kept up a correspondence with his family, and narrated to them the persons, places, and adventures of his progress. On his return he enlivened many a leisure hour by larger details of all that he had observed to amuse and improve.—*Family Scrap Book.*

Feigning Death and Dying.

The Gazette de Lyons published the following fact: it happened at Chenas, not far from Lyons. A rich widow, without children, had promised to make her will in favor of her niece. The aunt fell sick, and the niece, as much through attachment as interest, lavished upon her the tenderest as well as the most assiduous cares; however, the aunt died without making a will. The niece was in despair for the loss of her friend and her hopes. She went around, told her story, and asked what could be done. Her perfidious counsellors engaged her to play the old trick of hiding the death, and placing herself in bed, calling for a notary and witnesses, and dictating a convenient testament. She did her part well, and it succeeded wonderfully in a room that was partially darkened. The young girl, sunk in a pillow and curtains, pronounced with a feeble and broken voice, the last will and testament of the aunt; the notary wrote, and the victory was nearly sure, when one of the witnesses, who knew a little more than the others, declared he would sign no such act; for that the pretended test rix had been dead for several hours, and he would not be the accomplice of a like deception. The unhappy niece, confounded and overwhelmed, could not support the idea of the consequent shame and punishment of her guilt, and she suddenly expired. She was buried at the same time with her aunt.

How to pay Taxes.

A gentleman, while crossing the ferry to Brooklyn, met an acquaintance, and in conversation, as is generally the case, commenced talking about the hard times, and how he should be able to pay his taxes, &c. The following conversation ensued.

Mr. T—I have considerable taxes to pay, but I do not know how to raise the money.

W—It is hard times to raise money truly. Do you ever drink anything?

T—Occasionally a glass before dinner.

W—Do you know how much a glass a day amounts to in a year?

T—No.

W—Well sir, it amounts to $22 81.

T—*Here's the pledge!*

It was handed to him, and he immediately signed it, and brought all his children to do the same.—*Temperance Anecdotes.*

BENEFITS OF WALKING.—Dr. Combe, in his book on Mental Diseases, says: Lest we—I conversed with a veteran in literature and years, whose powers of mind no one can question, however they may differ from him in speculative points. This gentleman has preserved the health of his body and the soundness of his mind through a long course of multifarious and often depressing circumstances, by a steady perseverance in the habit of walking every day. He has survived for a very long period, almost all the literary characters who were his contemporaries, at which his own writings excited much public attention; almost all of them have dropped into the grave one after another, while he has continued on in an uninterrupted course, but they were men of far less regular habits, and, I am obliged to add, of much less equanimity of mind, but the preservation of his equanimity has, I verily believe, been ensured by the unvaried practice to which I have referred, and which in others would prove equally available, if steadily and perseveringly pursued.

Agricultural.

The Wild Black Cherry.

H. remarks that "having found that eating freely of the wild Black Cherry, just before dinner, the best remedy for bilious complaints, I would ask you or your correspondents to give directions for cultivating this species of cherry."

The Black Cherry should be cultivated generally in the manner of fruit or ornamental trees. On taking the stones from the fruit, plant them in drills, cover one inch in earth, and lay boards over them to prevent disturbance, or the sun's drying down to them. On the approach of winter remove the boards. Or put the stones in moist yellow loam or sand, put into a box that leaks at the bottom, and bury the box in the shade of a tree, even with the surface, and let them remain exposed to air and rain, till planting time the next spring. Plant in garden soil, or such as is suitable for wheat, cultivate well, and when the trees are large enough, set out and treat as fruit trees. We have several hundred young trees raised in this manner from seed last year. The tree that we obtained seed from was 18 years old, 50 feet high, and 20 inches in diameter, and it usually yields 10 dollars worth of fruit annually. The tree is as handsome as an elm, and as large for its age.

The Black Cherry is a hardy, ornamental tree, and the bark and fruit are excellent for their medicinal properties, being a powerful tonic. A cold infusion of the bark (which is better and more pleasant than a hot steep) is excellent for the jaundice and other bilious diseases. The juice and pulp of the fruit, in brandy or other spirit, or preserved with sugar, makes a cordial and syrup highly valuable in dysentery, cholera morbus, loss of appetite, general debility, and other complaints in which tonics and stimulants are necessary. A cordial of the black cherry is worth more than most of the *celebrated* nostrums cordials sold at one dollar per bottle.

Mass. Ploughman.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR WOOL.—There are at this time, in course of erection, woolen factories in the New England States, sufficient to consume 10,000,000 lbs. of wool annually. The operation of the new tariff, imposing a duty of 30 per cent. on coarse South American wools, instead of the 5 per cent. duty heretofore imposed, it is thought, will create a demand for 10,000,000 lbs. more, making an aggregate increased demand for 20,000,000 lbs. to supply which will require more than seven millions additional sheep, leaving out of the account the great number of mills erecting in various other parts of the Union, a single one of which (at Utica, N. Y.,) will consume half a million of pounds annually. The prospects of the wool-grower are certainly encouraging. So long as statistics increase faster than sheep, there will be no lack of remunerating prices for wool.

Mech. Farmer.

The Travelling Season

Will soon commence. The increasing heat of the city will cause it to be evacuated by thousands, who will wend their way to the White Mountains, to Newport, to Saratoga, or to Niagara, as fancy or taste may elect. The great thoroughfares and the popular hotels of the country will be crowded; and builders of railroad stocks, and "mine hosts" of the public houses, will reap fat dividends. An Englishman, if he would travel, must go to the continent, and encounter all the annoyances and suffer all the inconveniences of strange languages, manners and customs. There is little that is homogeneous in the habits and tastes of the different nations of Europe. There,

"Monarchs interposed
Make enemies of nations, who else,
Like kindred drops, had mingled into one."

Contiguous countries and duchies cannot understand each other's dialects, and every traveller needs an interpreter. How much such conditions of society must detract from the pleasure of travel it is easy to conceive; but they are relics of such eternity of character, that lapse of time, instead of removing, only confirms them.

American travellers in our own country, though it extends in size all the countries of Europe collectively, excepting Russia, are at home everywhere. Being a few important provincialisms, which are every day disappearing, and which are topics of amusement and not of embarrassment and only contribute to the enjoyment of the voyager, and give variety to life, there is nothing in the manners of a New Englander or of a Georgian which conflicts with each other's taste, or impedes the freedom and ease of social intercourse. Surly John Bull is out of sorts in the presence of the volatile Frenchman, the haughty Turk, and the phlegmatic Dutchman; but an inhabitant of Boston or New York hardly knows when he is at Cincinnati or St. Louis, by any difference of dialect or manners, that he has passed beyond the chartered limits of his native city. The immense facilities for intercourse between the most distant parts of the United States, the fact that all the laws of the several States, and nearly all the schoolbooks which are used throughout the country, are published in the English language, and the general prevalence of the Protestant faith in matters of religion, all unite to bind together this great and growing nation in the bonds of permanent amity and brotherhood, and to promote ease and pleasure in intercommunication.

Bostonians will find travellers from all parts of the Union at the various watering places and other marts of fashionable resort. Acquaintances will be formed and old friendships revived, which impart a new zest to life, wipe off the dust of mere business, and make our brief earthly sojourn radiant with some of the purest joys and most delightful reminiscences. Travel also adds new vigor to health and spirits. Change of scene, of society, of diet, of associations, all tend, and strongly tend, to reinstate and imprint the physical powers. Curiosity is awakened and gratified. The strong propensity for sight-seeing, for visiting distinguished individuals and places of high historic interest, is also one of the strongest motives for a temporary relinquishment of the endearments of home and domestic life, and for travelling to other parts of the country.

But sweet and salutary as are the pleasures of travel, it is one of the greatest felicities of our social condition, that Americans, after all, are so highly domestic in their tastes and habits. We have no desire to be on the wing for ever. Happily, we have none of that absurd and demoralizing Parisian taste, which makes *home*, of all places, the most monotonous, and ceaseless intercourse with society indispensable to enjoyment. "Home, sweet home," is the watchword of every true-hearted American. Wherever pleasure or business may call him, whatever scenes of new and thrilling interest he may find in his excursions, when he thinks of *home*, he is ever ready to exclaim,

"My heart untravelled, still returns to thee."

The French Sewing Machine.

The inventor of this machine is a humble artisan who has a great mechanical genius, and who has been engaged for thirty years in the perfection of his invention. He received a patent for it in France a few years ago, and it is said that for more than twenty-five years he sought in vain to make it work, and that the thought flashed all at once upon his mind, regarding its true and perfect principle. The machine was introduced into London some time last year, and has attracted much attention in that city. It is very cheap. Some are sold for twenty dollars, and the price varies from that to thirty. They are sold by a Mr. Schmidt, No. 28 Sutton street, London. The machine is fixed on a table, and is a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and every movement of the foot produces a corresponding action in the needle; so that 300 stitches can easily be made in a minute. The hands are merely used to guide the material being sewn, and by turning a screw the size of the stitch is instantly varied. The machine will sew, stitch and form cords and plaits. The stitch is the tambour or crotchet stitch. The whole value of the invention consists in making machinery do what was hitherto done by the fingers, and thus resolving a problem supposed impracticable.

The beauty of this machine is that it can work button holes and embroider. M. Magnin, who exhibited it in London, wore an entire suit worked by it, consisting of coat, vest, pants and all their appurtenances. To France belongs the credit of this invention. M. Thimonnier is the name of the inventor, and his fame will go down to posterity with that of Jacquard.—*Scientific American.*

Sermon Paper.

FOLIO CAP PAPER, ruled for Sermons.
For sale by D. FERRINS & CO., 126 Washington st.
June 23

The French Students Manual.

OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD of learning to read, write and speak the French language in twenty lessons, accompanied by a key, containing the whole of the exercises, with the pronunciation of the words in the English character, and a full and complete treatise on the verbs, by which any person may learn to read, write and speak the French language correctly without the assistance of a master. Just published and for sale by D. FERRINS & CO., 126 Washington st.
June 23

New Classical Book.

OWEN'S DELECTUS. The day published. The Delectus, or Introductory Exercises, intended to be used in connection with the Principia and grammar of Latin language in the U. S. Naval School, and adapted to the use of Academies and Colleges generally. By JOHN OWEN, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Naval School, and author of a Treatise on Mathematics, published by Harper & Brothers, and in use in the Naval School, Military Academy at West Point, Brown University, and other Colleges.

Joseph Moore, the Profane Boy. This is another sensible, instructive, interesting book for youth. The style and volume are the same as Moore at Sea, Moore at Home, &c.

The Missionary Cluster, or a concise sketch of what has been done among heathen and papal nations; illustrating the power of the gospel to change the character and condition of the people. By the author of the 5th series of the Cluster. 18 pages. 12mo. 2 cts.

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The Fireside Evangelist, or a Selection of Many Good Books for sale at No. 2 Cornhill by WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.
June 23

Warranted Twenty-Five Years.

THE subscriber, having introduced into his practice a new and improved method of fixing teeth with metal, by which they are warranted to remain firm and useful for years in any and every thing where the teeth is required, and which is far superior to any thing ever before used for setting artificial teeth, either in cases of natural teeth, roots or stumps left in the mouth, or in cases of entire loss of teeth, will have just and grateful notice of the same, and will be happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call, at his office in Boylston Market, (directly in front of Hamilton Place,) where he may be found at any time during business hours. Specimens of his work may be seen at his residence, No. 205 Washington street, corner of Avon Place.
June 16 2m S. SOLOMON, Dental Surgeon.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, are warranted a positive cure for Consumption Coughs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Worms, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, &c.

These valuable Pills have been before the public, several of their parts, and never has a medicine been so universally successful in curing the worst forms of disease, and have never been refunded if they are not as represented.

Principal offices, 120 Greenwich street, New York, and 155 Washington street, Boston. May 26.

Musical Card.

THOMAS BRICHER,
(Organist at Trinity Square Church,)
Composer and Teacher of the Pianoforte and Singing
Office under the Church. Entrance from Chardon St.
Lessons given at the residences of pupils, if desired. In consequence of numerous applications for his services, he will be found at the above office, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, ready to receive applications, and will wait with prompt attention.
Oct. 21

Notice to Church Building Committees.

THE Subscriber is constantly prepared to fit up new Churches and Vestries, and repair and enlarge old ones, in a manner to suit the taste of purchasers, and on as reasonable terms as the quality of the work will admit. All kinds of Pulpit Trimmings and Church Work, will be furnished at low rates. Also, for sale, all kinds of materials for Churches or other purposes. Persons wishing for any quantity or quality, at fair prices, (having had much experience in church work for the last few years,) may be confident that he can give satisfaction.

Reference will be given in all cases to committees of churches that he has done. He will also give any information to committees in regard to the quantity or quality of materials for the Boston No. 27 Catechism, Boston next door to B. B. Mussey's Bookstore.
Feb. 4. 6m. H. M. CURRIER.

Carpets.

ONE of the largest and perhaps the most choice stock of Carpeting on Hand, comprising all the most desirable qualities from the most approved manufactories that have been tested for durability in future and colors. Tapestry, Brussels, 3 Ply, superfine and Medium qualities, some of which are entirely new patterns adopted by Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber; Oil cloths, Floor Cloths for Dining Rooms, Entries, Stair Cloths, Hall and Car. &c., Stair Matting, Straw Matting, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Cotton and Woolen Stocking from 12½ to 3 yards wide, Rugs, Mats, &c., to which the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail is respectfully solicited at the Hanover Street Carpet Warehouse, corner of Hanover Exchange street by WILLIAM P. TENNEY.
March 3.

Church Organ for Sale.

A FIRST RATE ORGAN enclosed in a mahogany case, 8 feet 10 inches high, 5 feet 10 inches wide, 3 feet deep. Said Organ contains a great Organ 14 stops, Open Diapason, Principal, Stop Diapason Bass, Stop Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Flute, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Compound. Swell contains Open Diapason, Principal, Stop Diapason Treble, Hautboy. Bass two octaves keys, and Pedal Bass to G#8. Said Organ is in every respect a first rate instrument, and will be sold low, if ordered for some to
GEORGE STEVENS,
Organ Manufactory, East Cambridge.
April 14. 4t

Lately Published.

BY the American Sunday School Union:
Simple Stories for Sunday Reading. Valuable stories of interest to every one, intended to do good to the young reader. Illustrated with engravings. 18mo. 144 pages. Price 25 cts.

Little Susan and the Cake to Wipe off an Old Score. One of the original volumes republished, and uniform in a pleasant manner with the above.

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GEORGE STEVENS,
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April 14. 4t

President Hopkins' Works.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS AND DISCOURSES, by Mark Hopkins, D. D. President of Williams College.

"Not the perennial friends only of the author but all the lovers of classic and elegant literature, of sound philosophy and of christian doctrine, will rejoice in the appearance of these miscellanies in this tasteful and permanent form."

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, before the Lowell Institute, by Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College.

"The report from one of the most vigorous and cultivated minds of the age are here presented for the gratification and the instruction of the world. Calm, clear and convincing in argument, beautiful in illustration, and powerful in appeal, these lectures will be read as a masterly and most useful work by which the christian system is successfully defended."

Published by P. E. MARVIN, 51 Congress street, and for sale by the Booksellers generally.
May 5.

Books Published at SIMPKINS'S STATIONERY STORE,

128 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

SELECTIONS from the writings of Fenelon, with a Memoir of his Life. By Mrs Follen. Fifth edition, with introductory Remarks by W. E. Channing. 18mo.

Wilde Rogers, or Temper improved. Second edition.

Lost Watchbarrow, and other Stories, by Anne W. Abbott, author of the Rogers Stories.

How to Spend a good Citizen and other Stories.

Illustrated Natural History of the most remarkable Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes Serpents, Reptiles and Insects. With two hundred engravings. By Mrs. Mary Crimmer. 18th edition.

Poetry for Home and School, selected by the author of Theory of Teaching. 18mo.

The collection we regard as well adapted for use in schools. * * * While this collection has many pieces which must delight persons of any age, it is more for the younger readers, and as a work for the family circle is to the school. It goes to children. If they could call from many volumes, and if interwoven with their earliest recollections, will be treasured with delight in future years.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Such a collection cannot fail to be acceptable to instructors, as a treasury of pieces suitable to be committed to memory by young and old pieces of good poetry, be they young or old.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Follen's German Grammar.

Follen's German Reader.

Folsom's Livy. 6m. May 22.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

THOMAS CROWFOOT WYATT & CO., have in press, and will publish in a few days,

THE INSTRUCTIVE READER:
BY WILLIAM D. SWAN

This Book in its title indicates, is designed to impart useful instruction to the pupil while learning to read. It contains a selection of Reading Lessons in Natural History, Science, Government, Literature and Morality. Copies can be had for examination at the store of THOMAS C. WYATT & CO. 128 Washington street, Boston.

T. C. & CO. also publish *SWAN'S SERIES OF READERS*, which are now generally introduced into the United States. In addition to numerous testimonials to their merits, they have recently been adopted as text books by the Board of Education of Boston, and by a large majority of the Primary Schools in Cambridge and Roxbury, on application will be furnished gratis to Committees and Teachers.

Also, *GREENE'S GRAMMAR*, which has recently been introduced into the Public Schools of Boston; and *JARVIS'S PHYSIOLOGY.* tf May 12.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN DAGUERREOTYPING.

J. WM. A. WHIPPLE,
No. 96 Washington street,
(UP STAIRS.)

Has added to his former establishment a splendid Skylight Saloon, for executing the convenient parts. The light and only apparatus of the kind in Boston.

This picture gives a most perfect representation of the operating room, and the process of obtaining Likenesses by this process. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited upon at all hours, and excellent likenesses taken in all weathers.

He respectfully solicits the continuance of the patronage of the public, without promising the moon. It is understood by physicians, that the light of the sun is the best remedy for diseases of the lungs, liver, &c. Consumptives, who have been pronounced incurable by physicians, have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Sun Pictures. Those who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, Chest, &c., can be relieved by the use of the Sun Pictures. Those who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, Chest, &c., can be relieved by the use of the Sun Pictures. Those who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, Chest, &c., can be relieved by the use of the Sun Pictures.

The Blood Root (sanguinaria canadensis) or Tetterwort Root boiled in Indian rail (which have long known to be a sovereign remedy for the Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, Chest, &c., can be relieved by the use of the Sun Pictures. Those who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, Chest, &c., can be relieved by the use of the Sun Pictures. Those who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, Chest, &c., can be relieved by the use of the Sun Pictures.

Church and Parlor Organs.

MANUFACTURED by HOLBROOK & WARE, East Medway, Mass., who continue to carry on the business. Gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing Organs are invited to call and examine for themselves, as we are not desirous to sell to those who are not satisfied with their purchase. Our Organs have been in use for the last seven years, and have given entire satisfaction. We refer to some of the principal Churches in Boston, where our Organs may be seen and heard.

Organs built to order, and warranted to give satisfaction, and delivered in Boston, if desired, at the following prices:

Organ with 8 stops, 2 sets of keys, and pedals, $600
" " 6 " 2 " " " 500
" " 4 " 1 " " " 350

Also, Melodeons, with 2 sets of reeds, $150
" " 1 " " " 100

Orders left at the Music Store of Oliver Ditson, 115 Washington street, will be promptly attended to.
June 9. 3m

A. R. CAMPBELL'S TEMPERANCE EATING ROOMS,

NOS. 7 & 8 WILSON'S LANE.... BOSTON.

Meals served up at all hours of the day—Sundays excepted. Ladies can visit these rooms in company with Gentlemen, with perfect propriety, at such a time as may suit the pleasure of the parties.
March 13

EXCHANGE
EATING ROOMS,
Post Office Avenue,
Leading from Congress Street to Post Office,
BOSTON.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with the best that the market affords at any hour of the day at moderate prices, in a style unsurpassed in any Establishment in the city.

BREAKFAST from 7 to 10 o'clock. DINNER from 12 to 3. SUPPER from 5 to 8.
April 2 tf G. C. LYMAN.

Kitchen & Henderson's HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

THIS article has already received the approval of many who have tested its virtues, and in no case has it failed of producing the growth and beauty of the hair presenting it in all cases where it was used according to the directions.

The Preservative, when properly used, will prevent the hair from falling, and a small application occasionally is essential to the beauty of the hair, it is left free of that sticky, unpleasant feeling which in most articles of the kind is so great an objection.

In short, therefore, as well as gentlemen, it is a useful and desirable article.

Manufactured and for sale by KITCHEN & HENDERSON, No. 41 Congress street. tf June 28

Piano Forte Manufactory.

THE subscribers having removed from their old stand 476 and 478 Washington street, (where they have been located for about twenty years) to their new locality on the adjoining corner, entrance to Warrenton No. 481 Washington street, are now prepared to receive their patronage and orders.

During the past year they have removed from the patent office of the United States two new patents for improvements which they have introduced in their grand and square piano fortes, besides the many valuable ones for the section of country, of manufacturing Chickering's Patent Agraffe Attachment, which continues to receive the highest commendation from those who have tested its merits.

With all these improvements, and their increased facilities for manufacturing, they feel confident they can furnish as good instruments as can be found in any other manufactory in the world and will warrant every instrument sent to them in their manufactory to give entire satisfaction or refund the purchase money.

CHICKERING & SONS.
Boston, January 29, 1848. 6m.

PIANO FORTES

AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

THE subscriber in consequence of new arrangements in his business will sell his stock of *Piano Fortes* on hand at

GREAT DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.

All in want of Instruments will do well to improve the opportunity to purchase. All Instruments will be warranted to give entire satisfaction.

STEPHEN W. MARSH
PIANO FORTE MAKER AND MUSIC DEALER,
No. 5 Adams House,
May 19 BOSTON.

TAKE NOTICE!

In consequence of the MILDNESS OF THE SEASON thus far, and the FACT that an

ENORMOUS STOCK OF
HEAVY WINTER GARMENTS,

Have been made up at my Depot for the Present season,

I have determined that the Assortment of

GENTLEMENS' AND
BOYS' CLOTHING!
AT OAK HALL,

SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CLOSED UP.

The stock now embraces the largest assortment in the United States, and it will be